

OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALS

British Forces Open 1917 Offensive—Capture Vimy Ridge and Other Important Points—Arras Region Center of Attack

As far as it is possible to say, the great spring advance has begun with a tremendous blow on the German right all along the British front, under the command of Sir Douglas Haig. During the winter months the preparation for this has been progressing, and just previous to Easter the artillery preparation and the aeroplane scouting began. The bombardment was probably the most severe on record. When it was completed, in the dark of Monday morning, the Canadians at Vimy, to the slopes of which they have hung all winter, swept over the famous ridge, where the French were defeated with such terrific losses earlier in the war, and the summit of which the British reached later, only to be driven back owing to the failure of their support to arrive in time.

On Monday there was no mistake. From Givenchy-en-Gohelle to Henin-sur-Cojeul, Sir Douglas Haig drove his attack straight into the Arras salient. Givenchy lies about a mile and a half due east of the town of Souchez, which some eight miles north of Arras on the road to Bethune. Some 11 miles, as the crow flies, almost due south, is the town and famous ridge of Vimy, over which the Canadians swept, carrying in a few hours, the network of tremendous fortified positions which the Germans had declared were impregnable, just as they had made the same claim for Bapaume. Further south the advance was pushed along the main road from Arras to Lens, when the village of Thélus, some five miles from Arras, was stormed. Thence it continued further south along the road from Arras to Douai, where the village of Fampoux, about six miles out of Arras and just south of the road, was occupied. South again the British pushed forward along the main road from Arras to Cambrai, capturing the village of Tilloy, and then progressing further south by Neuville to Henin-sur-Cojeul. While this attack was being delivered on the left of the British line, a further advance was being made along the road from Bapaume to Cambrai in the center. Here the village of Demicourt, the point of a flat triangle, of which Henin and Boursies form the base, was stormed, while further progress was made in Havincourt Wood here. Further south, on the right of Sir Douglas Haig's line, the attack upon St. Quentin was also being driven home, the village of le Verguer, the outskirts of which had been previously reached by the British, being completely captured, and the village of Pontury, 1½ miles from the main line at Catelet-St. Quentin road, and itself only four miles from St. Quentin, being stormed.

## The New Offensive

May Prove Last Stage in Road to Victory

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The many and vast developments of the world-wide war during the past few weeks were followed yesterday morning at dawn by still another, which the Entente people hope will prove the last turning point in the path which leads to victory, namely the opening of the 1917 offensive. The center of the new attack is the Arras region and especially the famous Vimy Ridge dominating and guarding the Douai plains to the westward.

This war-swept ridge was the scene in 1915 of General Foch's two great offensives which carried the French lines forward past Notre Dame de Lorette, Souchez and Neuville St. Vaast and well up the hills towards the ridge, but were brought to a halt by excessive totals of casualties.

According to the latest reports, the Canadians carried this ridge with their first attack yesterday, an achievement of which the possibilities are far-reaching. Vimy Ridge is a key position.

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**OLENS**  
Notre Dame de Lorette  
Souchez  
Givenchy-en-Gohelle  
Vimy Ridge  
Thélus  
Neuville St. Vaast  
Athies  
Blangy  
Marcelly  
Tilloy-les-Moffaines  
Chapelle de Feuchy  
Neuville Vitasse  
Henin-sur-Cojeul

Map of western front between Bethune and Rheims shows, by a black line, the point of contact between the Entente Allies and the German forces on April 9. It indicates also the villages captured in recent general advances.  
Diagram illustrates dispatches dealing with the new British offensive along a 15-mile front, extending from Lens to the village of Henin-sur-Cojeul, south-east of Arras. German strongholds appear in heavy type.

PHILADELPHIA  
MUNITION PLANT  
IS BLOWN UP

Aetna Works of Eddystone Corporation Wrecked by Explosion—Fifty Reported Killed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An explosion in which many persons are said to have been killed and a large number injured occurred at the Aetna plant of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation at Eddystone near Chester this morning.  
Details at present are lacking but at least half the plant was destroyed. The company manufactures shrapnel. Fire departments from surrounding towns were summoned and private homes were thrown open as hospitals. The plant is on the bank of the Delaware River below the plants of the Remington and Baldwin Arms companies. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. Secret service men and city detectives have been sent there from this city.

APPROVAL VOTE  
GIVEN RUSSIAN  
FOREIGN POLICY

Congress of Constitutional Democratic Party in Petrograd Fully Supports Existing Alliances and War Plan of the Allies

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The congress of the Constitutional Democratic Party passed a resolution yesterday expressing full confidence in the Government's foreign policy, based on Russia's alliances. Finding that the liberty of Russia is menaced by the militarism of the Hohenzollern monarchy, the resolution said the congress is assured that the Government will continually devote itself to problems of liberation and of the war proclaimed by the allied democracies without interfering with the liberty of the peoples and will permit no act detrimental to the vital interests and rights of Russia.

The resolution further called upon Russians to support the Government and enable it to achieve a victorious and stable peace assuring the liberty of nations and the victory of democracies over the alliance of reactionaries.

It is to be noted that in the matter of foreign policy the views of Russian statesmen are strongly divergent. M. Milukoff's important statement has been cabled, but on the other hand, one finds M. Nekrasoff, Minister of Communications, stating at the railwaymen's meeting at Moscow, that M. Milukoff's words were only his own opinions, while M. Kerenski, Minister of Justice, in many respects the driving force of the Government and the Vice-President and authoritative figure in the Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates, declares that M. Milukoff's point of view as given in his statement, is not the point of view of the Government.

M. Kerenski had already declared emphatically in favor of the neutralization of the Straits and Constantinople, and his words have great importance.

One may note for what it is worth the opinion of close observers of Russian affairs and in close touch with Russian thought that the desire of the mass of the people is to win the war, but not to prosecute a war of annexation. Determination to prosecute the war to victory is to be noted in M.

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WAR EMERGENCY  
MAY SUSPEND  
LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Executive Order Said to Be Under Consideration at White House—Congress, Otherwise, Is Expected to Take Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Full authority for suppressing the entire alcoholic liquor business of the United States during the war, as an emergency measure for increasing the Nation's efficiency and conserving its food supply, is believed by temperance advocates to be vested in the President, and it is unofficially understood that Mr. Wilson is giving attention to this subject. In the meantime the prohibition leaders in the capital are maturing plans for obtaining the enactment by Congress of emergency prohibition legislation, to be effective in the event no official proclamation comes from the White House to halt the traffic.

"Internment of the country's liquor business for the duration of the war with Germany may be proposed to Congress as soon as the Nation's temperance leaders have fully investigated the legal aspects of war-time prohibition," stated Representative Randall of California to The Christian Science Monitor representative.

"Without a doubt emergency legislation of this character will be pressed early in the present war Congress. The question now being most earnestly considered is whether there will be any conflict between proposed national legislation and States' rights. 'All the belligerent European nations have found it necessary either to adopt absolute prohibition or to enforce restrictive measures. The United States now finds itself facing a similar necessity.'

"I firmly believe that without war-time prohibition in Russia, which abolished the use of vodka, there would not have been the recent successful revolution that has freed the Russian people from their yoke. The Russians

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PRESS WELCOMES  
KAISER'S DECISION  
ON PRUSSIAN ISSUE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The majority of the German papers express satisfaction with the Kaiser's message to the German Chancellor and maintain that it disposes of the legend as to German slavery. Semiofficial papers like the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger declare that no one can interfere in German affairs so long as Germany has a strong self-conscious monarch who finds the right way at the right time, while the Tagliche Rundschau, regards the message as an act of the Prussian Crown binding on the Kaiser's successors.

The Vorwaerts, heads its article "Prussia's Resurrection" and considers that the proclamation cannot come to nothing; but Theodore Wolff, in the Berliner Tageblatt is not particularly enthusiastic.

The message does not indicate, he points out, whether the promised reform will mean equal suffrage or plural voting, the former of which alone will be acceptable to the parties of the Left; and he observes that Prussian franchise reform is only one task to be solved and that the introduction of a parliamentary regimen for the Empire is necessary.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Bain

Count Tarnowski

Ambassador Designate from Austria-Hungary to United States, who is now withdrawn

DECLARATION OF  
WAR MAY COME  
FROM AUSTRIA

Charge Grew Cables Facts That Show Break Was Caused by German Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A declaration of war by Austria against the United States is thought reasonably possible by officials of the Government here.

By the action Austria has taken, it is considered, the Dual Monarchy has formally announced to the world its indorsement of the unrestricted submarine warfare of Germany and purposes to abide by the consequences. It is proven that the Vienna Government was forced to take the step by pressure from Berlin.

That similar pressure is being brought to bear upon Bulgaria and Turkey, there is hardly any question, and it is understood that the relations of this country and the two governments named are at a critical point. Officials here however, are inclined to believe that Bulgaria and Turkey will not yield to the Berlin pressure.

Austria broke relations with the United States on April 9.

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LINER NEW YORK  
IN PORT AFTER  
STRIKING MINE

Accident Occurred Off Coast of Great Britain—Passengers Transferred and Land Safely

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American liner New York struck a mine at 7:40 last night off the coast of Great Britain, but her passengers are safe and she is now entering a foreign port, according to a State Department cable today.

The message said: "The passengers were transferred to other vessels and landed, except four who are still on the ship. No casualties. Proceeded under own steam. Now entering dock." The message came from a United States consul. The New York is a steel screw steamer of 10,798 tons, built in 1883 by J. and G. Thompson of Glasgow, and owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company. (The American Line.) The vessel is 517 feet in length, and 63 feet beam. She is registered at the port of New York.

New York Little Damaged  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Officials of the International Marine Company here today received cable reports of the mining of the American liner New York, stating that all passengers had been landed at a British port. "The damage," an official said, "according to our cable message, was confined to 15 watertight compartments. Evidently the bulkhead system of the ship worked perfectly."

ANNIVERSARY OF  
IRISH OUTBREAK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—Yesterday, the anniversary of the outbreak of last year's insurrection passed quietly in Dublin on the whole, though stones were flung at the police in the Abbey Street district, in the afternoon, and also at the soldiers. The streets were crowded and large numbers congregated in the forenoon before the ruins of the post office building, on which, during the night, the republican flag had been hoisted.

COL. ROOSEVELT  
IN CONFERENCE  
WITH PRESIDENT

Former Progressive Leader Makes Plea to Be Allowed to Lead Division of Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colonel Roosevelt is in favor of compulsory and obligatory military service and training. He told the President this today and he will repeat his position positively to others with whom he may talk during his visit in Washington. He called at the White House at noon and had a conference lasting nearly an hour with the President. It was the former President's first visit at the White House in several years. He was greeted by President Wilson in the Green room. Following his conference with the President, Colonel Roosevelt made the following statement:

"I came here desiring to see the President personally, to repeat what I have said about his message, and to lay before him in detail and explain just what I desire to do in the case of the proposed army division. It is my earnest hope that I shall have the authority to raise such a division to be sent as part of an expedition to France at an early moment, the division and myself, of course, to be under the command of whoever was at the head of the expeditionary forces. As I say, I wished to lay the plans of the division somewhat in detail before the President. The President received me with the utmost courtesy and consideration, and doubtless in his own due time he will come to a decision."

The Colonel expressed himself as unreservedly in favor of compulsory universal and obligatory military training. "I would favor an army of 3,000,000 men rather than 2,000,000," he declared.

"I am heart and soul for it. The division I would raise will be men who will eagerly enlist and who will be over 25 years old."

The former President will see Secretary Baker here and will confer with the National Defense Council. He will go to New York Wednesday morning.

CHINESE MINISTER  
DENIES TROOPS TO GO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister to the United States, has made an emphatic denial to The Christian Science Monitor representative of a report from San Francisco that he had the statement recently that Chinese troops would be ordered to the European battle front immediately as a result of the break in relations between his country and Germany.

GENERAL OBREGON  
DENIES DISLOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican ambassador is in receipt of a telegram from General Alvaro Obregon, denying reports in the press regarding his loyalty to the Carranza Government as follows:

"Knowing that the New York and Washington papers have published reports accusing me of revolting against First Chief Carranza, you are hereby authorized to deny such absurd news."

NIAGARA FALLS  
BILL INTRODUCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Committee today introduced a bill for the permanent diversion of 20,000 cubic feet of water a second from the Niagara River above the falls for power purposes, under control of the Secretary of War.

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DRAFT SYSTEM  
OPPOSITION IN  
SENATE DEBATE

Considerable Faction Expresses Belief That Volunteers Will Fill Ranks of New Army Without Conscription

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Marked sentiment in favor of raising the proposed army of 2,000,000 men by volunteer enlistment, and resorting to the Administration selective draft system only in extreme necessity, developed in the Senate this afternoon during discussion of the Army Appropriation Bill.

An amendment was adopted which, in effect, calls upon the entire press of the United States to aid in securing volunteers by opening up their advertising columns to the gratuitous use of the War and Navy departments.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire declared he knew of no country that had employed forced draft at the start of a war, and held it unwise to do so, believing enlistments should be a matter of patriotism.

He pointed to Canada as an example, stating that with a population of only 8,000,000 people she raised a splendid army of 40,000 of the best young men in the country and said if the United States raised as large an army in proportion, it would mobilize more than 5,000,000.

The Senator urged more pay for the enlisted men, believing the present sum of \$15 a month no inducement. Canada, he said, pays \$120 a day while Australia pays \$150.

Senator Hitchcock precipitated a discussion of the duty of the press in the war. He declared that already many publications had offered their advertising services free to the Government and had no doubt but what any call for space would result in a most liberal response from every section of the country.

Senator Hitchcock offered a substitute for a committee amendment, authorizing the Secretary of War to accept the gratuitous service and space of patriotic newspapers and magazines, and also accepting the free service of advertising agencies. The substitute was adopted. The Senator declared it to be a duty of the press to respond, pointing out that the Government has for 30 years been extremely liberal in postage rates for carrying publications.

Senator Smith of Michigan stated that, in conversation with the Secretary of War yesterday, he had learned that the department already had made plans for such newspaper and magazine advertising.

In the opinion of Senator Hitchcock it would cost the Government \$10,000,000 to pay for sufficient advertising during the next six months alone. He held that the Government ought not to be called upon to pay a single cent for such a purpose and was of the opinion that advertising agencies would compete with each other in furnishing original ideas for coordinating the proposed publicity campaign.

The need for advertising for recruits was urged so that the active work of the propagandists in making false representations about the service of the soldier might be nullified. It was pointed out that the new Army about to be raised will be the pick of the youth of the land.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, in charge of the Army bill, explained that the War Department does not intend to do away with the volunteer system, but proposes the employment

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EQUAL PAY FOR  
WOMEN FAVORED

By a majority vote the Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Legislature today decided to report favorably the bill to give women teachers in the Boston public schools salaries equal to those paid to men teachers in corresponding positions. Six members of the committee voted in favor, two were opposed and the other three reserved their right to dissent. The committee added a referendum provision so that the bill, if enacted, will not take effect unless accepted by a majority vote in Boston at the November State election.

CONGRATULATIONS ON  
NEW BRITISH ADVANCE

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—King George today sent the following message to Sir Douglas Haig: "The whole Empire will rejoice at the news of yesterday's successful operations."

Canada will be proud that the taking of the coveted Vimy Ridge has fallen to the lot of her troops. I heartily congratulate you and all who have taken part in this splendid achievement.

## MR. PENFIELD AT ZURICH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ZURICH, Switzerland (Tuesday)—Mr. Penfield, United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who left Vienna on leave before the rupture of relations, has reached Zurich with Mrs. Penfield and three members of the Embassy.



## NATION'S STAND FOR DEMOCRACY ENDS FACTIONS

Broad Acceptance of the Issue  
Against Prussian Autocracy  
Sweeps Away Opposition of  
Former Objectors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Indications that President Wilson's address to Congress, urging the waging of a war to preserve the safety of democracy, has served to unite nearly all factions among the people of the United States, are evident at every turn throughout Greater New York. After the fervor of spectacular enthusiasm which marked scenes in theaters, restaurants, and all kinds of public gathering places Monday night had given place to more mature reflection, leaders in thought came forward to express the conviction that underlies the determined activity with which the people of this city and State are preparing to follow the President. This underlying conviction is that the United States enters the war to fight for its ideals and for world conditions which will make those ideals available to all peoples.

This conviction was expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, who is active in the world court movement.

"I regard the President's address," he said, "as one of the finest utterances ever made by an American. No President ever had quite this opportunity to voice the strong feeling of the Nation, and I think he has expressed it with the greatest discretion and without prejudice. I believe he will have the most unreserved support and backing of practically the whole American people."

"The President is a pacifist, but he wants peace for the whole world, and not merely peace for the United States. Hence he has taken the stand that the United States must do its part in fighting the autocracy that will make the peace of the world impossible so long as that autocracy stands."

"We who are active in promoting the ideal of a world court for the settlement of international disputes believe it is entirely consistent for the United States to go to war under these conditions. In view of what has happened in Russia, we see that there is to be a new world after this war is ended. A league of nations for the preservation of world peace must be founded on democratic standards, and it probably will have to be a league of self-governing peoples."

The fact that the United States is to fight a system, and not a people, was further emphasized by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, formerly dean of Columbia University and now president of the American Peace Society.

"The course of events dictated by the German Government," he said, "has finally carried us into the great war. While most of the people of the United States have shrunk from this result, and while there are a few who do not regard it as a national tragedy, the whole people will throw themselves into the struggle with patriotic ardor and resolution."

"Feeling that we have been drawn in by an evil system, we shall fight until that system is destroyed. As the President has pointed out, we have no enemy for the German people, but only toward the autocratic system of which they themselves are the most miserable victims. It is too much to hope that as we have only an impersonal enemy, we shall prove ourselves great enough to wage war without hatred, and that as we are, as a people, united in a common aim, differing only as to methods, we shall be great enough to carry ourselves without intolerance? Such a victory over ourselves will mean more to the future of our country and humanity than would the taking of a city."

Dr. Kirchwey believes that the legitimate peace societies should continue their work.

"Only a small part of the peace movement of the United States, has been represented by the pacifist activities reported in the press of late," he said. "The greater and more responsible part has long since turned from a critical and obstructive attitude to constructive work."

The programs of the American Peace Society, the New York and Massachusetts peace societies, the World Court League, and many other organizations, are almost entirely concerned with plans for setting up an International Supreme Court of Justice, or an International Council of Conciliation, and the like, whose aim shall be the avoidance of war for the future.

"Most peace workers have come to realize that the enemy to such plans is the war system, and that as long as that system survives, even the most peaceful of nations may not be able to avoid becoming entangled in it."

"The central topic of the peace movement, therefore, is to aid in the creation of a true society of nations, in which war shall no longer be an ordinary incident of international relations. In view of the fact that all the leading statesmen are looking for some such reconstruction after the war, it would seem that the peace societies which have this larger objective in view should continue their activities in promulgating plans for international reorganization."

No citizens of the city are more enthusiastic in their praise of the President's address than the loyal German-Americans. Their views are voiced, in this instance, by William Lustgarten, who said:

"Just as Jefferson and his coworkers demanded the independence of America, President Wilson demands the independence of the people of the world."

And it is most important that stress should continue to be placed on his statement that we are not fighting the German people, but the system which has ground that people under its heel. We are fighting to free them from it; we are fighting to free the whole world from autocracy, and to give the whole world democratic institutions, Government by, and for the people.

"There are, of course, those pestiferous individuals who probably will try to cause trouble, and who will blind themselves to the true import of the President's address and what it and our entering the war mean to humanity. But the great bulk of German-Americans in this country realize that the United States is entering the war in behalf of humanity, that it is fighting side by side with the German people, though apparently opposing them, and that the reaffirmation by President Wilson of the United States' refusal to fight the German people, and her insistence on fighting the German system will put the people at their ease, in the German Empire as well as in this Republic. And the great majority of German-Americans will continue to be what they have been all during the European War—absolutely loyal to the United States."

A resemblance between the courses adopted by the United States and Japan was pointed out by Dr. I. Iyemaga, head of the East and West News Bureau, who, though not a mouthpiece of the Japanese Government, can be said to speak for the Japanese people. He said to this bureau:

"The great war has brought home to us the lesson how recent developments in international communications have tended to circumscribe the world within narrow limits and to make closer the mutual relations of different nations. Had this war occurred a decade ago, it is reasonable to presume that the United States, as well as Japan, would have been able to stand beyond the pale of belligerency. That these two nations cannot today look upon the European conflagration as an event happening on a distant shore, and that President Wilson has at last decided to help extinguish it, is an eloquent proof of the interdependence of interests between Europe and America, between the Occident and the Orient. The isolation of America is thus forever ended."

"The stands taken by the various nations of the world toward the European war are, of course, far from being similar. Each nation determines its stand by the position in which it finds itself. It is, indeed, a matter of profound satisfaction to us to see that the United States' stand with regard to the war exactly coincides with that taken by Japan. And this happy coincidence is by no means limited to the attitude they have assumed toward the war itself. The tremendous economic effect resulting from the war has been felt by the United States and Japan in the same way; in the same manner. If the war has created in Japan a prosperity never known in her economic history, it has, at the same time, brought to the United States a prosperity far more marked and on a vast scale than that which has come to the Island Empire of the East."

"This striking resemblance in the course both nations have adopted and the effects they have received from the war are, I need hardly emphasize, due to the peculiar geographical positions they occupy, to the identity of the ideals each nation cherishes and of the interests each wishes to promote."

## VOLUNTARY SCHEME FOR BRITISH MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the executive council of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, held recently in London, it was announced that, as a result of negotiations between the miners' executive committee, the Coal Control Board and General Geddes, Director of Recruiting, the last named had made an important concession with regard to the recruitment of miners for military service. The agreement which General Geddes offered on behalf of the War Office, and which has been approved by the miners' executive council, is as follows:

"General Geddes agrees that if a general volunteering scheme among colliery workers is agreed to he will send out a general wire of instructions to the military representatives to suspend the calling up of all those who have received notices calling them to the colors, and who have not yet joined up, and been posted, and if at the end of two months from this date, the full 20,000 have not been secured, the men who have now received notices will be called up to complete the number. It is clearly understood that volunteers will join up at once without waiting for two months or any other period."

From this it will be seen that the miners are to have the opportunity of securing 20,000 men from the collieries by voluntary enlistment. If, however, this number is not raised by May 8 next, the men who have already received notices are to be called up to complete the 20,000 demanded.

WORKERS' DAY WAGE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation of London members of the Trade Union Congress have been pressing upon the Ministry of Munitions the need of enforcing trade union conditions in work carried out by the Ministry, and has asked him to authorize substantial increases to be paid to low-paid day wage workers. In consequence of these representations Dr. Addison has announced that a Government bill is being drafted to deal with low-paid day wage workers. The measure will benefit low-paid laborers and will insure that where any increase of wages is made to employees in certain industries it will also be made applicable to workers employed by non-federated trades.

## LORD MILNER IN FAVOR OF NEW IMPERIAL RULE

Government Responsible to All  
States of British Empire Ad-  
vocated at Gathering in Honor  
of Sir Edward Morris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A luncheon was given recently at the Savoy Hotel by the British Empire producers' organization in honor of Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland; a number of distinguished men were present.

Lord Milner, who was in the chair, welcomed Sir Edward Morris, saying that he came to England as the Prime Minister of the oldest of all their colonies, to take part with representatives of other self-governing British states and of India, and with British ministers, in a special war council of the Empire.

This is an event of great immediate importance, Lord Milner continued, as affecting the struggle in which the whole Empire is at present engaged, but also of great significance for the future. I am not sure that its nature is as yet fully understood. This gathering is commonly spoken of as an imperial conference, and such, indeed, it is. But it is something more than the imperial conferences which we have known in the past. For on this occasion representatives of the Dominions and of India will take part as members in a series of special meetings of the British Cabinet; meetings which will be entirely devoted to the consideration of the future conduct of the war and of the problems arising out of it. We shall thus have, for the time being, an executive council of the whole Empire, capable of taking decisions about questions vitally affecting every part of it. We are not content that those portions of the great British commonwealth which are not directly represented in Parliament and the ministry of the United Kingdom, should merely share in the burden and the sacrifices which the war entails. We want them to share also in the conduct of this great enterprise. We want to have the benefit of their counsel, to give to their views and wishes the full weight to which they are entitled in directing the course of our efforts and defining the objects which we should strive to attain.

A time may come—I hope and believe a time must come—when the supreme direction of imperial affairs will be in the hands of a Government representative of and responsible to the people of all the states of which the Empire is composed. But we cannot realize that ideal today, though we may take a step or two in the right direction. The circumstances of the time are not favorable to a great act of constitutional reconstruction. We must work with the machinery we have got. The struggle in which we are engaged absorbs—and rightly absorbs—all our thoughts and efforts. But we must carry on that struggle not only in the interests of the whole, but with all the resources of the whole, and not only all the material, but all the mental and moral resources, all the enthusiasm and devotion, all the wisdom and counsel that the Empire can provide.

In the hands of the Government of the United Kingdom rests of necessity, as far as the British Empire is concerned, the supreme direction of the war. It is the only body which in a position to exercise, in conjunction with the governments of the allied nations, a continuous control over military and naval operations. In the discharge of that duty we are constitutionally responsible only to the people of the United Kingdom. But we are morally responsible to the whole Empire. Under His Majesty the King, who is the Sovereign of every part of it, we are the trustees of the interests of all its peoples. And so we are anxious, as far as is humanly possible, to assure ourselves that we are acting not only in accordance with our own judgment, but also with that of our fellow-subjects across the seas. That is the meaning and the purpose of the invitation we have addressed to them. And we are grateful for the response which that invitation has elicited. Nobody can fail to realize the difficulties which beset the assembling of statesmen, every one of whom has urgent duties in his own country, at a single center in a time of crisis like the present. But I believe that the result will more than compensate for all personal sacrifices which have been made. Sir Edward Morris, who was given a warm reception, spoke of the remarkable achievements of the British Nation during the last three years. The greatest wonder of all, he said, was the welding together of the British Empire. The German Emperor had done for it what a hundred years of acts of Parliament never could have accomplished. No Imperial Parliament and no confederation of the Empire, no new constitution could weld more closely together and create closer ties in the Empire than had been accomplished by this war. They had not been prepared for war, he remarked, but there could be no excuse if they were not prepared when peace came. They would have to meet enormously increased debt and taxation, and the only way to do so was to increase the productivity of the whole Empire. The fiscal disputes that had divided them in the past would have to be laid aside and they would have to see whether a new fiscal policy could not be erected on the new basis which had been created. Their aim should be to raise and manufacture within the Empire all that was required by the Empire.

In other words, all raw material in the Empire on land and sea should be developed, and no raw material should leave the Empire until increased in value by the process of manufacture. Nothing should be imported into the Empire that could be raised or manufactured in the Empire. When it had been demonstrated that as good and as cheap articles could be raised and manufactured in the Empire, then foreign products should be absolutely excluded and prohibited.

The State would have to fix the maximum price over which products should not be sold, and in this way they would be able to compete successfully with foreign goods. If they could control prices in time of war it should be much easier to control them in time of peace. The country would, he said, have to go in for protection. The British Empire Producers' Organization had been formed to accomplish this, and its work was the most hopeful sign of the dawn of a new trade era for the Empire. The objects of this association, namely, to make the Empire self-supporting and to remove from their industry and commerce all German influence and control, must commend themselves to every Britisher. There could be no political independence in a nation unless it was economically independent. If one-fifth part of the money and energy now being expended in the great war had been expended in developing the great estates of the Empire, as well as the homeland, they should have had such wealth that the Empire, their people would have earned such high wages as to enable them to pay taxes for the proper upkeep and defense of the Empire, which would have meant that there would have been no war.

Sir Edward Morris then instanced the case of sugar. Prior to the war the United Kingdom had imported 2,000,000 tons of sugar per annum, and would have doubled that amount if her sugar-using industries had been developed to half the requirements of the Empire. Of this quantity Germany and Austria had supplied 1,300,000 tons; yet the British Empire was quite capable of supplying all the sugar required from within the Empire. The British West Indies were not producing one-tenth of what the labor there could produce if it had reasonable protection and a market. Why should these things be withheld from them, he asked, and why should they not be placed in a position to buy with their earned gold the British goods they required? The whole thing could be carried out without any appreciable increase in the price of sugar.

Referring to the need of agricultural development, Sir Edward said that according to a report presented to Parliament last June, based on authoritative statements of agriculturists in England and in Germany, the German farmer produced more per acre than the English farmer, although the German soil and climate were inferior to the English. For instance, taking a farm in each country of 100 acres, the German fed 75 persons, while the English farmer fed 45; the German grew 33 tons of corn to the Englishman's 15; the German grew 55 tons of potatoes to the Englishman's 11, and the German produced 28 tons of milk while the English farmer produced 17½. "If this is true," added Sir Edward, "my opinion is that somebody ought to get busy."

## LAW SOCIETY AND WOMEN SOLICITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following letter relating to third reading of the Solicitors (Qualification of Women) Bill, signed by the secretary of the Law Society, has been sent to members of the House of Lords:

My Lord.—The Council of the Law Society venture to request your Lordship to vote against this bill on its merits as well as on the ground that the present time is most inopportune for the introduction of such a measure. The great majority of solicitors of military age and of article clerks in training to become solicitors are now fighting for their country. It is National Service Volunteers who are being affected by the bill. The Council of the Law Society are charged with the duty of protecting the interests both of solicitors and of article clerks, and they submit that it is unfair to introduce such a bill in the absence of so many of them.

There is no present demand for such a bill from the public, and no harm can possibly ensue to anyone by its postponement. The council recognize that the industrial and economic position of women may have to be reconsidered after the war, but it is submitted that this subject should be treated by Parliament as a whole, and that during the war to select one branch of one profession only to be the subject of legislation is unfair, and is an unsatisfactory and piecemeal method of dealing with the matter. The council trust that your Lordship will give weight to these views and accordingly vote against the bill. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant.

E. R. COOK, Secretary.

NATIONAL SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In order to employ to the best possible advantage the National Service Volunteers of the professional and administrative type, the Director-General of National Service has arranged for the cooperation of the Professional and Business Register, which is a branch of the employment department of the Ministry of Labor. Specially qualified officers will be attached to the divisional offices of employment exchanges and it will be their duty to interview volunteers and bring them into touch with vacancies where they would be replacing men of similar qualifications, but of military age. Professional and business men of wide experience and with executive and administrative ability have enrolled, and their services will be placed at the disposal of approved employers.

## HAROLD COX ON SHORTCOMINGS OF BUREAUCRACY

Declares There Is Lack of Efficiency in State Departments—  
Imperial Preference Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Harold Cox and Lord Balfour of Burleigh were the chief speakers at the annual meeting of the British Constitution Association, which was held recently at the Central Buildings, Tottenham Street, under the presidency of Prof. Flinders Petrie.

After the adoption of the report had been moved and carried, Mr. Harold Cox opened a discussion. He said that the principal matter with which the association was concerned at that moment was the growth of bureaucracy. Their bureaucracy had shown its incapacity for managing things either in peace or in war. The stories he heard of the waste that was going on were appalling. A case in point was the Pensions Department. He was told that the Tate Gallery was so overcrowded with girls that there was no room to move there, and that although an intelligent girl could easily dispose of 40 cases a day, rarely did one of the girls get more than two cases a day assigned to her. The girls were walking around the corridors because they had nothing to do. That was the sort of thing that was going on in every Government department. The Retrenchment Committee, on which he had served, had recommended that payments for overtime should be abolished throughout the Civil Service, because it was the regular practice of employees, male and female, to waste their time during the day in order to do overtime after 5 o'clock, but the esprit de corps of the Civil Service was too strong for the Government, and that recommendation was never acted upon. The latest thing in bureaucracy was the National Service Department, of which Mr. Neville Chamberlain was the head. Mr. Chamberlain had stated that he had had 125,000 applications, 30 per cent of them from persons already engaged in national service, in order that they might be card-indexed, and they were then told that they were not wanted.

In all the Government departments there was a waste of money, a waste of efficiency and a waste of the nation's time. The British bureaucracy was opposed to the national ideals on which the British Empire had been built up. On the subject of the recommendations of the Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy, presided over by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Cox said the press had represented Lord Balfour as an enthusiastic supporter of Imperial preference, and did not see that he realized as clearly as in the past the practical difficulties in the way. The main difficulty was that the two parties in the controversy approached the proposition from two different points of view. To the colonial, Imperial preference meant protection against the mother country and a larger protection against aliens for the sake of "eye-wash." The English conception of Imperial preference was free trade within the Empire. Unless these two conceptions could be reconciled, the two parties could not do business together. The Indian Government, which used to be a strongly free trade government, had become, under circumstances which he failed to understand, a protectionist government. It had, therefore, yielded to the demands of the Bombay manufacturers to the detriment of the Lancashire manufacturers. The plea that it was necessary to raise revenue to pay the interest on India's contribution of £100,000,000 to the war loan would not bear examination, continued Mr. Cox, because if this were so the Government would have imposed an excise duty as well as a customs duty. The argument was, moreover, a dangerous one to use, especially in the case of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, because his theory was that the alien paid the duty.

The alien in this case was Lancashire, and while Mr. Chamberlain was glorifying India for paying part of the cost of the war he was putting a portion of India's contribution on British manufacturers. The Government ought not to have raised this crucial question between Lancashire and India during the war. This was a striking illustration of the difficulties in which they might be involved by Imperial preference. Another problem which went even deeper in this connection was their attitude toward their allies. The French, for instance, certainly did not want Great Britain to end the war as a protectionist power. It might be said that France herself was protectionist. That was so, but France would say: "Before the war you were a free trade country, and we did business with you to our mutual satisfaction. Are you going after the war to put us in a worse position than we were in before the war?" Behind the advocacy of Imperial preference was a desire for protection against their colonies as well as against their allies. If that were clearly stated, the enthusiasm for Imperial preference would vanish. They would end the war with a much larger empire than they had had before entering it. Was it wise, he asked, that they should, at the same time, set up round this gigantic portion of the world's surface a ring fence and shut out alike those who had fought with them and those who had fought against them?

Lord Balfour of Burleigh expressed sympathy with Mr. Cox's views with regard to the shortcomings of bureaucracy, although he did not, he said, anticipate such great evils in the future. No doubt there had been a great increase of public employment, but there had also been a great increase of duties. It would be their business after the war to banish the abuses and

to take care that they were not found unprepared in the future, as they had been in the past. He uttered a warning against being unfair to those who had undertaken a great task in circumstances of very great difficulty. With regard to Imperial preference, he wanted to impress on all concerned that in the great emergency with which they were faced, they must, as far as possible, avoid the raising of past abstract controversies. Their outlook had been largely changed, and they had to take precautions against dangers which they had not foreseen, and which it would be necessary to guard against in future. In considering the question of Imperial preference they must not forget the enormous and gratuitous services the Dominions had rendered. Surely, they could discuss these things in a friendly and brotherly way in the future, as they had done in the past. They must not allow themselves to be slaves to abstract rules. He had seen himself described as a former free trader. In the abstract, and if everybody was perfectly fair, he maintained that a system of free exchange and free imports was the ideal system, but it was necessary to put in this strong caution, that they must not work that system that they would not be taken advantage of in future, as they had been in the past in some important directions. Abstract rules were excellent servants, but very bad masters, he concluded. Let them take for their standard what was for the prosperity and security of the Empire. They must impart a little more Christianity into political economy.

## SWISS MERCHANT NAVY DISCUSSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The project of a Swiss merchant navy is once more being seriously considered. It is not a new one essentially, as 25 years ago Numa Droz elaborated such a plan. As previously pointed out, the German submarine "blockade" has left Switzerland with only the Mediterranean port of Cete as a door for her imports. Supposing that Cete were not taxed far beyond its capacity, its situation would still be against it for Atlantic trade, were Switzerland to overcome certain other obstacles and establish a merchant navy under the Swiss flag. For this reason, the Swiss originators of the project have turned their eyes towards Bordeaux as the port that would serve for Swiss traffic depending on rail and water connection between Geneva and the ocean. In order to make this practical, a neutralized lane to the ocean port must be created for Swiss traffic, or else certain immunities and guarantees would have to be established for Swiss goods carried by rail or water or both through France. Here arises the most delicate task in such a project. It is said to consist in solving certain problems in international law, but, as a matter of fact, German trade infiltration has been so great in Switzerland, even far down the Rhone valley, that a government that attempted to ignore it could, it is considered, negotiate no commercial or political treaty with the Entente powers.

BRITISH WOMEN'S WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In munition works and shipyards some dissatisfaction has been caused by the fact that women and girls have been excluded from the general increase in wages recently awarded in these trades by the Committee on Production. An application has therefore been made by the National Federation of Women Workers, through the general secretary, Miss Mary Macarthur, for a general advance of twopence per hour on all wage rates fixed by statutory orders for women and girls. The federation has been assured that the matter is having the careful consideration of the ministry.

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## FIRST AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT CAPE TOWN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The Rosebank Show has almost a world-wide reputation by now, and certainly in South Africa people flock from all the different provinces to see it and wonder at the immense bunches of grapes which seem to have walked straight out of some old Dutch "still-life." But it is not the fruit alone that has made the Rosebank Show famous; exhibits of sheep and stock are of the very best, and prove of value and interest to farmers all over the country.

That the Cape, like other places, had to earn its successes through industry and development of its resources is proved by an amusing description given of the first agricultural show at Cape Town in 1855. R. W. Murray Sr., in his book, "South African Reminiscences," writes of his attendance at the show, in his capacity as editor and reporter of the Monitor, an early Cape Town paper: "I was specially invited to attend and report it (the show), and accordingly I started from the Monitor office with a brand new reporting book, and armed with freshly pointed pencils. Prizes had been advertised for all kinds of stock, produce and machinery, and it was but natural that I, a new hand at the bellows, should expect to see an exhibition somewhat corresponding with the prize list. I never shall forget that show. It took place in the open on the Parade, no fencing in, and just near the spot where the Cape Town Railway Station now stands. . . . Of course I did not anticipate seeing an agricultural show at the Cape at all of the same caliber or character as those of the Royal Agricultural Society or of the county societies of England, but knowing that the Cape was an agricultural country—or if not an agricultural country, nothing—I expected to find a metropolitan show purely representative, and therefore worthy of attention. I had some difficulty, at first, to find it at all. At last I saw a couple of dozen well-dressed gentlemen standing round something at the corner of the Parade, and on getting there I found one imported bull—Dutch breed—three cows in milk, and half a dozen heifers, none of them showing breed of any sort; two pairs of horses in harness, and three colts, a little pile of turnips, about five cabbages, heartless but immensely leafy, and some bundles of oat hay. There were about as many judges as there were exhibits, and I overheard an exhibitor say to one of the judges, whose name I did not then know, 'Don't forget my cow!'

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## FARMERS SEE IN BRITAIN A BRIGHT FUTURE

Agriculture in United Kingdom Assumes Greater Importance Than It Has Ever Held—Regarded as Skilled Occupation

By The Christian Science Monitor special agricultural correspondent.  
LONDON, England.—Although labor is scarce and wages have risen in most rural districts, the produce of the British farmer has never been so remunerative, and the percentage of rise on the market price of farm products is greatly in excess of the percentage of rise in the laborer's wage. The farmer is being safeguarded by the Government who guarantee minimum prices ahead, over a period of years, for the most important crops which he grows, and there is every indication that in the future, a great deal more will be done to foster agriculture in Great Britain than has been the case in the past.

The present prices for wheat, although high, are not without a precedent. The years following the battle of Waterloo were very trying for Great Britain; unlike the present time, wages were low, discontent accompanied by poverty and misery reigned and a cry for reform from the working classes became general. Wheat, at this period, rose to 100s. per quarter and certain duties had been put on foreign grain imported into the country, with a view to keeping up the price of wheat at home. John Bright and Richard Cobden strongly advocated the repeal of those duties—known as the "corn laws," and they were in turn stoutly opposed by farmers and landowners engaged in the cultivation of the soil, the latter thinking that the free importation of foreign grain would prove their ruin. The fundamentals of free trade, however, proved acceptable to the rank and file of the country and when Sir Robert Peel succeeded Lord Melbourne in 1841 the question had to be tackled in Parliament. Nevertheless, it was not until 1846 that a bill passed both houses by large majorities, repealing the "corn laws" and retaining only a duty of 1s. per quarter on foreign grain. In 1849 Lord John Russell, who succeeded Sir Robert Peel, further extended the operation of free trade by the repeal of what was known as the "navigation laws" which, in the past had restricted the carrying trade of the country to English bottoms.

A minimum price for wheat has been guaranteed to the farmer at the following standard rates for a period of six years. In 1917 the price per quarter for wheat will be 60s. for the next two years 55s. and for the next three years 45s. The prices for other crops have been fixed on similar lines; in 1917 the price per quarter will be 38s. 6d. for the next two years 32s. per quarter, and for the following three years 24s.

Potatoes sold as ware will have a guaranteed price in the autumn and winter of 1917 of £6 per ton. This price will safeguard the potato grower against heavy loss if the crop should happen to be a bumper one, and will be some compensation to the English grower for the high price which he has had to pay for Scotch seed. The abnormal price of seed potatoes this season has been the main factor in raising the cost per acre of growing the crop from £20-£25 in normal seasons, to £38, and in some counties £40 this season. With a return to normal conditions and an adequate supply of labor, the prices guaranteed for grain will doubtless bring large acreage under the plow which within recent years have been laid down to grass, thus making the country more self-supporting.

The low rates of wages paid to agricultural laborers and even skilled plowmen in many country districts has tended to drive the rising rural population off the land. This has been particularly true of agricultural districts in close proximity to industrial centers, where shorter hours of labor and higher wages can be obtained at other occupations than farming, and the young generation bred on the land has drifted into the factory or the colliery. In many of the outlying counties of England 16s. and even less was quite a common wage for agricultural labor before the war, and although considerable perquisites in addition were afforded, the agricultural laborer was an underpaid man. The fact, however, remains that large families were dragged up on this miserable pittance, due mainly to the thrift and indomitable courage and management of the mother, who must have often been put to strains which might have caused other women to become greatly discouraged.

In the future these conditions will be impossible. A minimum wage of 25s. per week has been fixed for agricultural labor and this will do more to keep the rural population on the land than any of the schemes of small holdings at present in progress. Near large munition works and industrial centers wages as high as 33s. per week are now being paid to men who previously had from 18s. to 24s., and the British farmer must realize that the old standard will never again prevail. The present system of substitution has clearly proved that the expert agriculturist is a skilled workman, and no ordinary individual can take his place and skillfully perform the duties of the man trained upon the land.

Agriculture is just as much a skilled occupation as engineering or building, and an expert plowman, stacker, stockfeeder, shearer etc., is only produced after years of careful training. In fact the expert husbandman must be born upon the land and



Tugela River, Zululand

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## DEVELOPMENT OF ZULULAND ONLY QUESTION OF TIME

Vast Stretch of African Territory Holds Great Possibilities for the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal.—Although the early history of the first white settlements in Natal is closely connected with, and influenced by, that vast stretch of native territory, Zululand, yet one might almost consider it a country unknown to the white man at the present time. It is true, in the last few years, some lands formerly occupied by the Zulus have been opened up by the Government to sugar growers along the coast and to farmers in the north, but these lands are still so sparsely populated that the whole of Zululand may safely be termed a black man's country. There are indications of great changes, however, and those who have had administrative experience in South Africa, are coming to recognize that the solving of the native problem will form an important part of South Africa's immediate future.

To the traveler entering for the first time into Zululand from Natal, there will be provided ample food for reflection. Coming from the well cultivated farms in Natal, with cozy homesteads dotted all over the country, one approaches the Tugela Valley. The Tugela is the boundary between Natal and Zululand and is the largest and most historical in Natal. It is bordered almost entirely by "thorn country," in which acacias, in many varieties, thornbushes, and huge aloes abound. Many rivulets flow through these thorn valleys into the Tugela, but in winter, and sometimes even in the summer, these river beds are absolutely devoid of water until a heavy storm in a couple of hours turns them into roaring torrents. It is a strange sight driving down to a river bed, where beautiful green spreading thorn trees and flowering creepers indicate water, to find there only big boulders and sand, quite dry.

The Tugela itself in winter is in some parts so shallow that one can hop over on the stones; native women who fetch the water for their kraals (homesteads or huts) have to carry their earthen water "kambas" a very long way at such times. But this is only in the valleys. Zululand is rich in water, especially in the highlands. Nkandhla district, which might be called the mountain district of Zululand, has clear springs of water gushing out of every little "bush" and "kloof." The mountains are ideal for sheep farming, and the small portion of the land there opened up to farmers is all taken up for sheep and stock. The income might be considerable if the means of transport were easier. Wool, and all produce must be taken in ox wagons to the nearest market, which is never less than two days' journey away. Timber could be a good source of income if the railway were brought nearer. The biggest natural forest containing fine yellow wood and other trees suitable for timber, are found in the Nkandhla district. The Nkandhla forests, eight miles long, its vast stretches dense with undergrowth, formed an impenetrable hiding place to the Zulu kings who so often had to fly from the pursuit of chiefs who coveted the crown. After many years of strife the Zulus now live peacefully under the British Government. But already their habits of indolence are threatening to become a renewed source of unrest, for the land, that vast land rich in possibilities, is lying idle.

The native will not plow more than he needs for his daily food, and sometimes he will not even do that. Small patches of maize are seen on the hill-sides and valleys, but there can be no question of systematic use of the land being made. Of a happy-go-lucky nature, the native, when not working in towns, which is seldom for more than six months at a time, enjoys himself after his own fashion in his kraal. He is nevertheless capable of industry, and is by nature honest and receptive to practical teaching. To the white man it is naturally very tempting to take up the land which is so promising, and develop its resources. The question would seem to be how to develop the country without injustice to the natives who have for centuries dwelt there and consider it their exclusive home. At present, Zululand lies a distant dream across a river boundary fringed with aloes and spreading thorn-trees, but with the opening up of the country it should become one of the richest parts of South Africa, with sheep and stock on the mountains, and sugar on the coast. Rubber grows well in some parts, and gold, copper and gypsum are found along the Tugela.

## NEW YORK MAYOR PREPARES FOR EMERGENCIES

Mr. Mitchel Organizes a Public Works Mobilization Board—Need Said to Be Imperative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchel has organized a Public Works Mobilization Board to assist the city to meet any emergency which may arise out of the international situation.

"The city is faced," said the Mayor, "with the possibility of grave emergencies growing out of war conditions in prosecuting important physical public works. It is clear that the prosecution of subway construction requires immediate and complete cooperation of the city government. It is imperative that an order of urgency shall be established so that all available labor shall be used on the most important work without having to compete with other public work less urgent."

The Mayor made his statement after a conference with the Public Service Commission had shown him that several contractors might hold up subway work if concession could not be made which would make it easier for them to meet advanced prices and other changed conditions.

"It is also imperative," said the Mayor, "that the staffs, labor and plants controlled by the city departments and public service corporations should be capable of immediate mobilization. It is also entirely possible that at a later date there will be such curtailment of physical work generally as to produce conditions of unemployment. The city government cannot look upon the possibility with unconcern, and one of the results of deferring less pressing public work now will be to enable the city to alleviate unemployment conditions should they later arise."

"I am asking this board to list all physical public works projected by the Public Service Commission, the City Government, and the Board of Water Supply; to determine the order of urgency of these various pieces of work; to ascertain the present available amount of labor; and to secure the postponement of a sufficient amount of less urgent work to permit the most pressing work to go forward at full speed."

## NEW NORWEGIAN LOAN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Although the Government asked only for 30,000,000 kroner for the new international loan, a total of not less than 37,000,000 kroner has been subscribed. The Government are retaining this sum in spite of their request having been for a lesser sum.

Japan, however, is not the only one of the Allies with whom we are on excellent terms. Russia is for us an ideal neighbor; France and Great Britain, by virtue of the possessions in the East, are none the less so. We are endeavoring to avoid any misunderstanding or useless friction, and we congratulate ourselves that we are succeeding. Finally, our foreign policy is influenced by the traditional friendship that unites us with the United States. We could not remain insensible to proposals coming from the great American Republic, and we rejoice that the considerations of a higher order which have led us to act coincide with our desire to listen to a sympathetic voice: Like the United States, China feels the necessity of seeing that right and liberty prevail. She will obey that necessity.

The Ambassador then brought the interview to a close by expressing his thanks for the hospitable welcome that had been extended to Chinese laborers in France.

NATIONAL SERVICE APPOINTMENT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Sir Mome Gordon, Bart., has been appointed Controller of the staff of the National Service Department. Sir Mome Gordon is a partner in Messrs. Williams & Norgate, the London publishers, and is a director of the Electric Supply Corporation and an underwriting member at Lloyd's. He has also written several books and has contributed articles to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

## COSTA RICA CAST RECORD VOTE FOR GENERAL TINOCO

Election Has Every Appearance of Being Free—Constituent Assembly Meets April 11—Bi-Cameral Congress Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—Figures show that in the popular election in Costa Rica on the first of the month between 56,000 and 55,000 votes were cast for Gen. Federico Tinoco, the Minister of War, who took control of the Government when President Gonzalez was deposed in the late "peaceful revolution." But a few scattering votes were cast for other candidates.

The vote was the heaviest ever cast in an election in this Republic, and represents 70 per cent of the qualified electorate. This is an indication of the favorable reception given to the Tinoco Administration, and is the strongest evidence that military pressure was not used by the de facto Government to force General Tinoco's election. When pressure is used to suppress opposition to the candidate who has the army behind him, there is inevitably a smaller vote, because many who disapprove of the Government candidate refrain from casting votes which they believe will not be fairly received.

The election had every appearance of being free. There were no disorders worthy of mention. Military forces were not unusually conspicuous, and it seems reasonable to accept the statement of the Administration that pressure was not used and that there was no increase in the military for use in connection with the elections, as had been the custom under the preceding Administration which was deposed.

The constituent Assembly convenes April 11 and will first have to pass upon the question of whether General Tinoco was legally elected President of the Republic. This body is composed of 43 delegates chosen in the general popular elections at which the President was chosen. After completion of the business of the Assembly, it will become the House of Deputies, the single chamber which comprises the Costa Rican Congress under its present constitution.

The Assembly will receive a report from a committee composed of the seven Vice-Presidents of the republic who have been drawing up proposals for a new Constitution. Among the changes which it is expected will be recommended are restoration of the bi-cameral Congress which Costa Rica had in effect some 40 years ago, before the change to the single body. The membership of this body will perhaps be 15 senators chosen by popular vote, two from each of the seven provinces and one other, to prevent possibility of a tie vote, chosen at large, from the province of most population, or on some other basis. It is thought possible, also, that men who have served as President of the republic will be made ex-officio senators for life.

## PENNSYLVANIA TELEPHONE RATES ORDERED REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania reduced telephone rates in this State by \$1,000,000 annually. The order of the commission which affects the Bell Telephone Company and its subsidiary, the Central District Telephone Company of Pittsburgh, abolishes the flat rate maintained for some old subscribers and institutes measured service for everybody in the two cities. The commission also announced the policy of dealing with the telephone on a State-wide basis, on the basis of a telephone monopoly. The section of the order dealing with this particular phase of the situation reads:

"These telephone companies are incorporated to do a general telephone business through the State, and one of the important questions presented is whether the revenue, expenses and operation of these companies should be treated from a local or from a State-wide standpoint. If we are to have a comprehensive telephone service in the Commonwealth, it is advantageous that such service should be rendered by companies under one control, and that such companies should receive the benefits of being treated as to revenue and expenses from a State-wide and not from a segregated or local standpoint.

The reduction ordered will affect Philadelphia to the extent of about \$450,000 annually. Pittsburgh in local rates will be saved \$300,000 and in toll rates about \$250,000. The order is the result of four years' investigation, during which time about \$300,000 has been spent in making a valuation of its property for the commission.

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## WISCONSIN IS CONSIDERING A DEFENSE BOARD

Bill Up for Final Action Providing for a Council of Twelve Members to Aid the Governor in the War Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—The Assembly today will give final consideration to the bill for the creation of a defense council of 12 members to confer with the Governor and to gather statistics as to Wisconsin's war resources. The bill has already attracted national attention, and the governors of other states have been invited to recommend similar legislation in their states through a letter of Miles C. Riley, secretary of the Governors' Conference. On Saturday Mr. Riley sent a letter to every Governor calling attention to the bill, to the indorsement of the measure by Secretary Newton D. Baker of the Federal Government and to the possible accomplishments under the act.

No amendments were attached to the bill when the measure was considered in the House on last Friday, although eight were offered. All were rejected. Under the rules of the House a bill cannot be amended on final passage, except by unanimous consent. The plan is to push through the bill in the House today and message it immediately to the Senate, where it is planned to get immediate action on it. The bill will be handled in the Senate by Senators Roy P. Wilcox of Eau Claire and Timothy Burke of Green Bay. The council defense bill was originally conceived by Senator Wilcox. Senator Burke is known to be one of the best versed men on military affairs in the Senate. It is the hope of the administration to have the bill passed and signed by the Governor by Thursday.

The bill provides for a council of 12 men, appointed by the Governor, representing the leading occupations in the State. These men are to confer with the national defense council, to gather facts on food and fuel supply and aid the Governor during the war crisis.

### Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Illinois will appropriate \$1,000,000 for a war defense fund, and will also authorize the Adjutant-General to complete a war census of the State to determine those who are eligible for war service. In addition the Assembly will approve a bill giving the Governor additional power in the mobilization of the State guard and the right to fill all existing vacancies in the various commands. Adj.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson has completed an appropriation bill for \$1,000,000. The figures are not considered too high by the assemblymen because it is not known what portion of the cost of mobilizing and equipping the State troops will be paid by the Federal Government.

The bill providing for the census carries an appropriation of \$50,000 to meet the expenses of the work. It is likely that a census enumerator will be named in each voting precinct of the State who shall serve without pay. When all reports are compiled a card index system will be installed by the State.

The national defense situation as regards soldiers in Illinois is this: The First, Fifth and Sixth Infantry have been called out. The First Illinois artillery is packed and has arranged for transportation. The First Illinois cavalry is packed and awaiting immediate notice. The Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Infantry are still organized. The militia, all but the Fifth and Sixth regiments, saw service on the border, and are prepared. The Illinois cavalry regiment is one of the few National Guard cavalry regiments having its own mounts. It reports to this bureau it is very near full. The artillery regiment is reported to be in first-class shape. The Eighth regiment is made up of Negroes.

The first Illinois forces to leave the state are the Illinois naval militia, going Sunday night. Preparations are now being made at the Great Lakes Naval Training station on the lake shore north of Chicago, to care for 20,000 men. Capt. W. A. Moffett, commandant, has leased 157 acres adjacent to the present quarters. Economy is urged on the city by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

### Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Wisconsin has responded splendidly to measures instituted for defense. Three regiments of infantry in the National Guard, which have had more than six months' training, are at full strength, as are troops A and B and Battery A. Troop C is in formation in Milwaukee, as are Battery B in Green Bay, C at Racine, and D at Milwaukee. A machine-gun company is being formed at Port Washington, a troop at Geneva, an infantry company at Antigo, and many other units are projected.

Two thousand have enlisted in the Guard and Federal service in two months. Milwaukee has raised \$30,000 for base hospitals, and the State has enrolled 6000 in the Red Cross. The Wisconsin Defense League is financing splendid headquarters in one of Milwaukee's finest buildings, where State and national recruiting is being done. The Woman's Service organization has 15,000 members.

### South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, S. D.—Two South Dakota squadrons, consisting of eight

troops of volunteer cavalry, organized under the National Defense Act of last June, are waiting to be mustered into Federal service. Troop D, at Ft. Pierre, mustered in last week. The troop includes several Indian students from the Government school at Ft. Pierre.

Troop E, of Mitchell, will be mustered in today. Three troops are located at Sioux Falls, and one each at Canistota, Clark and Britton. The cavalry is more popular in the live stock raising State, and nearly all troops are recruiting for war strength. When called into service, the troops will mobilize at Ft. Mead, S. D., for training.

The State has a machine gun company at Ipswich, and a regiment of infantry recently returned from Mexican border, which is expected to be called out next week. It is expected that when the actual call for men comes from Washington that there will be a rush of enlistments.

### South Dakota Filling Guard

MITCHELL, S. D.—South Dakota is recruiting the National Guard to full strength. This will give one regiment of Infantry and one of Cavalry ready for active service. Railroad bridges across the Missouri River are being guarded by members of the fourth regiment.

### Missouri's Armed Strength

Two Regiments on Guard Duty and Naval Militia Mobilized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Missouri's armed strength consists of four regiments of Infantry, a battalion of field artillery, one troop of cavalry, two companies signal corps and one ambulance company. Two of these regiments, the first of St. Louis and the third of Kansas City, each at about 60 per cent war strength, have been called out and are now doing guard duty at various places in Missouri and Kansas.

Three hundred men composing the naval militia in Kansas City and St. Louis left Sunday morning for a designated mobilization point under Federal call. Organization of home guards to take the place of the National Guard when it is called out of the State is under way.

## QUICK ACTION ON WAR BOND BILL EXPECTED

House May Get Measure Thursday—Opposition Is Seen to Conscription—Belief Expressed That It Is Not Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Indications that the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue war measure will be presented to the House of Representatives by the Ways and Means Committee during the week, probably Thursday, were evident at the Capitol Monday. Members of the committee, evidently desiring to speed up the war program, were confident that both a \$3,000,000,000 issue for a loan to the Allies and a \$2,000,000,000 issue for conducting the war in the United States, would be taken up in committee Wednesday, or earlier. A definite decision to this effect was said to have been the result of a conference between Secretary McAdoo and Representative Rainey of Illinois, ranking Democratic member of the committee.

The House will be called Wednesday to discuss what Representative Rainey terms a "urgent war measure." By Thursday, according to his announcement in the House Monday, the Ways and Means Committee will have its report ready to submit.

Two things have delayed meetings of the Ways and Means Committee. One of these is the necessity for a more complete draft of the Administration's program, and action by the other committees. The other is the absence of Majority Leader Kitchin, the chairman, who is expected to return from North Carolina immediately. The report of this committee will place before the House one of its two biggest problems since the war resolution, the financing of the war. The other will be the problem of universal service, on which the Military Affairs Committee may be expected to report soon.

### Guns Seized at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O.—Federal agents, led by Special Agent Charles DeWoody of the Department of Justice, seized 46 Swiss guns of a serviceable type and three sabers in a raid on a private residence here Monday.

### NAVAL COOPERATION WITH ALLIES PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Naval cooperation with the Entente Allies was the subject of a long conference yesterday between President Wilson and Secretary Daniels. It became known afterward that the Government already is taking steps to assure the fullest measure of cooperative operation.

The part to be played by United States warships was not revealed and Secretary Daniels declined to say what action already had been taken toward joint activities. It was indicated, however, that the conference dealt with carrying out fully the President's statement to Congress that every utility of the nation would be employed to bring about the most effective cooperation.

## SEED PURCHASE FOR FARM USE URGED IN HOUSE

Declaration of Emergency Introduced With Request That Portion of War Appropriation Be Applied to Crop Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Demanding that the Interstate Commerce Commission be instructed to compel railroads to release cars now being held for munitions of war, so that seed and farm supplies might be transported to the farmers of the United States, Representative Cox of Indiana today introduced in the House a declaration of foodstuffs emergency.

He asked that part of the large appropriations for war purposes be devoted to the purchase of seeds and fertilizers and that all such shipments be marked "rush" and given the right of way over all other traffic.

"The time will never come when this Nation will lack either men to fight her battles or munitions of war," the representative said, "but these alone can not mean victory. The soldiers must be fed and, in the face of a serious food crisis, we do not know where the food is coming from. We are confronted with a serious shortage of food supply that demands of this Congress some action for its conservation."

"What will the gentleman say," interrupted Representative Randall, "about the 600,000,000 bushels of grain used each year in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors?"

"If I had my way I would stop the manufacture of every brewery and every distillery this moment," shouted the Indiana Representative. There was much applause.

Representative Howard declared that it will be absolutely essential in order to conserve the food supply of the United States to exempt young men of the farms from military service and to take them from the cities only.

He was followed by Representative Ferris, who asserted that there is enough land lying idle in the nation to feed the entire world. He urged a program of publicity which will compel farmers to sow idle tracts with food products, using June corn, kafir corn, maize and similar hardy grains in arid and droughty lands.

The debate on the food situation was incidental to a meeting of the House as committee of the whole to discuss an expense measure. Before the House went into committee Representative Mann of Illinois nominated the permanent Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Three committees were in session Tuesday: The Ways and Means Committee, discussing the bond issues for the war; the Judiciary, discussing the espionage bill; the Military Affairs on the universal service and army measure.

After a brief session the House adjourned until noon on Wednesday.

## PACKER ARMOUR ADVISES STRICT FOOD MEASURES

Shortage, He Says, Is World Wide—Government Control of All Provisions Advocaged

CHICAGO, Ill.—Government control of all provisions, including a \$5.00 a bushel for wheat; increased crops, meatless days. Government supervision of fertilizer prices to bring greater yields, strict economy in all households and cultivation of every available acre, were advocated today by J. Ogden Armour, the packer.

"The food shortage," he said, "is world wide. The European production is cut in half. Argentina has suffered loss. The question of food supply is the most pressing and important before us. We have entered the war. Our first duty is to see that both our own people and our allies have food. Government control will bring objections from firms whose profits will be cut, but the individual must suffer to benefit the mass."

"Food managers can easily double their output. The people of the United States are not awake to the seriousness of the situation they are facing. We must rouse ourselves from the lethargy into which we have fallen."

Mr. Armour declared that the man who raises more food to supply "our people, our armies and our allies," is just as patriotic as the man who enlists.

Every acre of Mr. Armour's big estate at Lake Forest, he said, would be immediately devoted to raising foodstuffs or used as grazing lands for cattle and sheep.

## PACIFIC COAST JAPANESE LOYAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Japanese of the Pacific Coast have expressed their loyalty to the United States in the present crisis and made known a desire to serve the country. The Japanese of San Francisco have issued a proclamation commending the President and the Government for what they describe as a true stand for humanity in the world's crisis and asking the privilege of serving the country under whose laws they receive protection, in any way that such service may be given.

A mass meeting of Japanese was held in San Francisco for the purpose of determining in what way they might

best serve the United States, the result being a decision to cooperate in Red Cross work for the present, this to be followed by actual service, should that be desired. The Japanese of Seattle have pledged loyalty to this Government and offered to serve in the military arm.

## WAR EMERGENCY MAY SUSPEND LIQUOR TRAFFIC

(Continued from page one)

are a sober people now, and see things in a new light.

"The importance of prohibition in wartime was emphasized by the German Kaiser, who, in an address to the Murkiv naval cadets, declared the Nation which takes the smallest quantity of alcohol will win."

Representative Randall observes that any emergency prohibition legislation can be put through Congress by a majority vote, and the Sixty-fourth Congress proved that this number of prohibition votes can easily be mustered. He admitted, also, that the enforcement of complete prohibition in the country, during war, will undoubtedly have a big effect upon the passage subsequently of the proposed national prohibition amendment, which must be ratified by three-fourths of the States, as well as receive a two-thirds vote in Congress.

Mr. Randall explained, however, that the prohibitionists had no disposition to take advantage of the war to carry forward their propaganda.

## Ontario Temperance Act

New Powers Given License Board of Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Final amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act have been introduced in the Legislature giving the Ontario License Commission power to declare a moratorium on agreements of sale in respect to hotel or distillery properties and to regulate all kinds of soliciting for liquor within the province, including newspaper advertising, the provision not applying to inter-provincial transactions.

The board is also given power to bar actions to enforce agreements entered into prior to the 27th of April, 1916, when the Ontario Temperance Act was passed, in respect to any premises occupied by any licensed hotel, brewery or distillery doing business within the province, or relating to bonds, stocks, or other securities in such premises.

If upon investigation the board desires to restrict or limit any such action, it is free to do so, but the clause clearly states that this moratorium does not apply to interest, rent or taxes, and that where there is default in such cases the mortgagee or vendor may proceed to collect as if the act had not been passed.

Another important change in the act provided that by-laws may be passed by cities, towns, villages and townships granting to the keepers of licensed standard hotels the exclusive right to sell temperance beers on condition that they have the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

## California Dry Measure

Anti Saloon Bill in Defeat Points Toward Total Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The indications are that the antisaloon bill known as the Rominger bill, which has passed the California Senate and which is now before the Assembly, will be defeated in that body. This bill is supported by the temperance and prohibition forces and part of the wine industry, and is opposed by the saloon and brewery industries and part of the wine interests of the State and has attracted the active opposition of saloon interests of the country generally.

It provides for the absolute prohibition of the saloon and all distilled liquors, permitting the manufacture of dry wines containing not more than 14 per cent alcohol and sweet wines containing not more than 20 per cent alcohol. It permits public drinking only with bona fide meals and provides that drink may be obtained only in two ways; first, from the manufacturer in not less than two gallon quantities and shipped direct to residence of buyers, and second, from a so-called bottled houses, there being one such house for every 2000 inhabitants.

The bill has for weeks been supported by an elaborate newspaper campaign. It is supported by the temperance forces and the Anti-Saloon League and by many prohibitionists who believe that passing it would hasten rather than retard total prohibition. The bill was amended in the assembly by a vote in a way indicating that it cannot pass. It is the universal belief of its sponsors that its defeat will make total prohibition in the State in 1918 inevitable.

## TEACHERS' MINIMUM WAGE BILL IS URGED

In support of the bill providing that \$500 shall be the minimum wage for teachers in the public schools of the Commonwealth, the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation makes a public statement "through the chairman of its minimum salary committee, John E. Lynch, which says:

"The enactment of the Minimum Salary Bill will be an act of tardy justice to a large, a very worthy, patient, and patriotic body of public servants. Besides, it will stimulate and promote better preparation and increase the efficiency of the teachers in the towns affected by the measure, thus raising the standard of instruction throughout the State."

## ESPIONAGE BILL CALLS PROTEST FROM PACIFISTS

Opponents Seek Assurance of Immunity in Peace Propaganda Campaign, But Are Given Warning Under Treason Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Twelve leaders in peace movements, most of them affiliated with the Emergency Peace Federation, made a concerted attack, Monday afternoon, in an open session of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, upon the Webb Spy Bill. Declaring that, as it stands, the bill would destroy the constitutional right of free speech, Prof. Emma G. Balch of Wellesley College, Mrs. William R. Thomas of Chicago, Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston, and others, urged the committee to make many amendments to the measure. The committee, which took up the Webb bill for consideration Monday morning in a closed session, will be in debate over the bill several days of this week, members say.

The peace propagandists who, prior to the declaration of a state of war, had held mass meetings in Washington and other cities, were much concerned over measures which would, as they interpreted them, make continuation of their peace work punishable by long prison terms, and even more serious penalties. They asked that a provision be added to the bill to the effect that "no civil rights inherent in free American people shall be impaired by the provisions of this bill."

Members of the committee declared that no such provision is necessary, in that it would be impossible for Congress, which is created by the Constitution, to take away any rights assured the American people by that document. They warned the peace propagandists, however, that many of their assertions bordered on treason, and should legally be provided against in the bills.

It was declared that any attempt on the part of peace workers or others intended to discourage enlistment or to stir up dissatisfaction among soldiers in the Army, could justly be considered criminal in time of war, and that the extreme penalty might well be exacted if any information useful to the enemy should be given out by such people in a mistaken belief that it is an American privilege to say anything or to give out any information.

The peace propagandists came from different sections of the country, and were not united, even among themselves. They asked to be given another hearing later in the week, the better to try to prove their contentions that they should be assured of their alleged right to attack war and to disagree with the authorities if they saw fit, provided always that there was no intention to frustrate plans of the Army officials or to aid the enemy.

The spy bill was introduced by Representative Webb on the first day of the extraordinary session of Congress, and is similar to one introduced into the Senate some weeks ago. It is entitled "A bill to punish espionage and violations of neutrality."

## U. S. PROHIBITION DURING THE WAR AGAIN ADVOCATED

Directors of Unitarian Temperance Society Urge "Dry" Country to Conserve Food

National prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in the United States was indorsed as desirable for the moral and material welfare of the Nation and an imperative necessity under war conditions in order to conserve the food supplies and to maintain the morale of the people by the directors of the Unitarian Temperance Society at their monthly meeting at 25 Beacon Street today.

The directors also voted to ask the churches to initiate an active campaign for national prohibition as a means of food conservation, and it was decided to recommend 10-minute talks in the churches, immediately on the subject of national prohibition and food conservation. The society through its secretary, Mrs. George Whiting, 41 Kirkland Street, is prepared to provide speakers on this subject. Miss Eugenia Brooks Frothingham, Mrs. William Tilton, Courtney Guild, and Lyman Rutledge are among the speakers ready to give their services for this work.

In its campaign for prohibition the society has prepared for distribution among the churches a postcard setting forth the general theme of "Save Food by Prohibiting Liquor." It is stated on the postcard that the United States is wasting large quantities of food supplies by turning grain into beer and liquors. In the manufacture of distilled liquors alone it is declared that the United States annually uses 20,000,000 bushels of corn which, "if used as cereal, would contain enough food-value to feed amply an army of 1,000,000 for one year and five months."

## NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Lodge today introduced a bill dissolving the Foundation for Industrial Peace, established with the Nobel peace prize of \$40,000 awarded Colonel Roosevelt as a nucleus. No further contributions have been received and it is proposed to turn the fund over to Colonel Roosevelt.

## DRAFT SYSTEM OPPOSITION IN SENATE DEBATE

(Continued from page one)

of the draft plan after volunteer enlistments have been exhausted. Advocates of the volunteer method hold that the War Department should immediately accept volunteers, stating that the enthusiasm of many men now ready to join the ranks without compulsion is now at its height.

It has developed that there is considerable objection in the committee, and among members generally, to the conscription plan, the objection being based on patriotic grounds. It is urged that the Government ought first to try the volunteer plan, and reserve the force of conscription until it is evident that sufficient men cannot be obtained under the volunteer system. The objectors base their contention on what they declare to be the disposition of most men to resist being forced. They declare the same men who will resist being forced into the Army, will, in a majority of cases, volunteer. This is one of the phases of the situation that may be expected to predominate in the debate on the Army Bill, and it is considered to constitute a problem that the Administration will have to solve. The Administration view is that the country will cheerfully consent to permit the Government to pick its men for the great army. These two points of view remain to be harmonized.

A joint resolution for a congressional "joint committee on the conduct of the war" was introduced simultaneously by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Representative Madden of Illinois, both Republicans, on Monday. The committee would be composed of six members of the Senate, including four Democrats and two Republicans, and six from the House, evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats. Secretary McAdoo had a conference with Representative Rainey of Illinois, and a decision was reached to introduce the \$5,000,000,000 loan bill in the House on Thursday. The measure will carry a \$3,000,000,000 bond issue for a loan to the Allies, and a \$2,000,000,000 issue for the expense of conducting the war by this country.

War finances are to be worked out, in cooperation with the Government, by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The committee will assist the Government financial agencies in searching for war funds. The announcement was made by the chamber's headquarters here.

A national campaign to promote recruiting for the Navy and Marine Corps was started by the woman's section of the Navy League. Mrs. George Dewey, president of the woman's section, sent this appeal to all chapter heads:

"Urge all young men of your community who are without dependents to enlist in the Navy and Marine Corps, our first line of defense. There merit is recognized and promotion comes speedily. Send in the names of eligibles to the woman's section, Washington. Ask the newspapers in your neighborhoods to cooperate with us. Help our country now, and God bless your efforts and give us security."

Navy Department officials report that enlistments continue to come in satisfactory numbers.

## MRS. BASS CALLED TO CAPITAL CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mrs. George Bass, head of the woman's bureau conducting the Democratic campaign among the women prior to the 1916 election, left for Washington this morning in response to a summons. She is reported to have been called by President Wilson to confer on the part the women of the country are to take in organizing for war.

## COAL MINE PLOT EXPOSED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Justice Department agents announced this afternoon that papers seized in the offices of Walter C. Zacharias, a German consulting chemical engineer, gave intimate details of German plans to tie up the Western Pennsylvania coal mines.

## BRAZIL'S POLICE EQUIPPED FOR WAR SERVICE

Republic's Reserve Army Numbers Over 500,000. While the Total Available Unorganized Strength Is 4,300,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Should Brazil, like the United States, be forced into war with Germany," says a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society, "her peace-time nucleus of an army (25,000 men) will be supplemented by a well-organized and thoroughly trained police force of 20,000 men equipped for military service. The strength of the South American republic's reserve army is in excess of half a million men, while the total available unorganized strength of the nation is 4,300,000 from a population slightly less than one-fourth as large as that of the United States."

"For nine years Brazil has had in force a universal military service law, every Brazilian between the ages of 21 and 45 being affected. The terms of service under this law require two years in the ranks, followed by seven years in the Army Reserve seven years in the Territorial Army, and eight years in the National Guard. Reservists are called up for four weeks' training annually and are given rifle practice once a month. The Territorial Army's training varies from two to four weeks a year."

"The total available unorganized military strength of Brazil exceeds by 500,000 men the total organized military strength of Italy at the time the latter country entered the world war. The war strength of the country is twice as great as that of Portugal, five times greater than that of Norway, exceeds that of Greece, of Serbia, and of Bulgaria. Its reserves and regular army constitute a fighting force half as large as the total war strength of all the other countries of South America combined."

## BIGGER INCOME TAX PROPOSED

Members of Congress from Massachusetts have been urged to favor a large levy on income taxpayers, as a means of raising revenue for war expenditures, by Richard H. Long, a shoe manufacturer of Framingham and a former member of the National Democratic Committee. As an income taxpayer and an investor in corporations paying income taxes, he expresses the hope that the privilege of paying the expenses of the war will be granted largely to those persons and corporations paying income taxes. In telegrams sent to the Massachusetts members of Congress he says in part:

"The great burden of the war in this country will fall largely on the rank and file of Americans, but the financial burden should be carried principally by those that can afford to pay. For those having substantial or large incomes, a tax of 50 per cent would be no great hardship. It is estimated that a tax running from 10 to 30 per cent of incomes will bring more than \$1,000,000,000 additional annual revenue and make a foundation for the greatest war fund and credit ever established. I hope that Congress will tax incomes not less than 10 to 30 per cent during the war, and more if needed."

## SPARROWHAWK MEN HELD UNTIL APRIL 13

Pending further investigation of the expedition of the auxiliary yawl Sparrowhawk, which was overhauled on Saturday as she was leaving Boston harbor equipped with unusually heavy wireless and wire cable, the three men found on board, who were taken into custody, Ernest Bethge, a German naval reservist, and Eric Bloomquist and Ellis Homberg, Swedes, were remanded yesterday to jail until April 13, when they will be given a hearing before United States Commissioner Hayes.

It is still the theory of the Federal authorities that the Sparrowhawk was bound on a submarine cable cutting expedition in nearby waters.

### A Complete Showing

## India Druggets

One of the best assortments of druggets in New England or elsewhere in this country—and a range of sizes and colors perhaps impossible to duplicate in the impossible to duplicate for some time.

Size 6x6 ..... 11.00	Size 9x12..... 32.50
Size 8x10..... 23.50	Size 9x9 ..... 25.00
Size 6x9 ..... 17.50	Size 3x6 ..... 5.65
Size 4x7 ..... 8.85	Size 3x3 ..... 3.00
Size 10x14..... 42.50	Size 2x35 ..... 3.75
Size 9x15..... 42.50	Size 1x63 ..... 1.50

Orders were placed nearly a year ago for several bales of druggets recently received. Since then prices have greatly advanced — transportation charges have increased—but this lot is being sold at practically old prices.

## Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Sal. Fifth Floor
Mail Order Filled



## PLANTING DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS SET FOR APRIL 19

Committee on Public Safety Urges Every Citizen of the State to Use Part of His Time in Some Agricultural Pursuit

"Patriotic planting day" has been set for April 19 by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Every citizen of the State is urged to use a part of his time on the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord in some agricultural pursuit. The provision of food not only for the summer, but for preservation for the coming winter is urged as a patriotic duty.

An appeal has been made to all manufacturers of any size in the State to take an agricultural census of the employees and find out which ones have had experience in growing food products and how much they have had. The manufacturers are urged to take up vacant land in their vicinity and see that it is turned over to their employees with fertilizer and seed at cost. One other thing manufacturers are asked to do in this campaign against any possible food shortage is to let their employees have sufficient time off during the critical periods in the life of the crops so that the best possible harvest may be obtained.

Dealers in fertilizer, seed and other things needed in gardening are being asked to sell these supplies at cost or at a small margin of profit. The home garden movement for school children is being encouraged everywhere, and particular attention is also being paid to home gardens for adults. Free literature on various phases of family gardening may be obtained by writing to Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

City dwellers are asked to lay out garden plots in their back yards and on their front lawns, too. The committee asks especially that gardens be planted not with flowers but with staple products such as corn, beans, cabbages, turnips, etc.

The American Woolen Company is one of the first large concerns in Massachusetts to act on the recommendations of the Committee on Public Safety. A conference of 90 superintendents from mills of this company at Lawrence, Andover and Methuen has been called for tomorrow morning at the executive office of William M. Wood. This conference will consider ways and means of putting the proposals into effect as far as the American Woolen Company is concerned.

### Battery C in Service

Company of 131 Men Formed Since Last Week Friday

Men of Battery C, First Field Artillery, M. N. G., will be in the first 100,000 United States troops to see service in France, according to Col. John H. Sherburne. The battery was mustered into service Monday night and is the first volunteer organization to be mustered in the National Guard since war was declared. The company, which contains 121 men, was formed in three days beginning with last Friday and is to take the place of Battery C of Lawrence, which is being transformed into a heavy artillery battery.

Teachers and secretaries at the Boston Y. M. C. A. organized a military company yesterday following a preparedness talk by Capt. Constant Cordier, U. S. A. Retired members of the Boston Fire Department, former call men and a few volunteers formed a firemen's reserve yesterday to serve without pay in case of necessity and so release the younger men in the department for service in the Army or Navy.

April 19 will be "recruiting day" in Boston, so Mayor Curley has decided, although James J. Storrow, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, requested him to let the committee handle all plans for a special day to boom recruiting. One of the features of the Mayor's program will be a duplication of the famous ride of Paul Revere.

The Winthrop Committee on Public Safety has arranged for a patriotic mass meeting in the Winthrop Theater at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The speakers will be John A. Keliher, Maj. Thomas Q. Ashbourne, U. S. A., of Ft. Banks, and Chief Machinist Adolph A. Gathemann, U. S. N. Music will be provided by the Fifth Regiment, M. N. G. band.

The formation of a company of Home Guards will be advocated at a mass meeting at Minth Hall, Forest Hills at 8 o'clock this evening. The Special Aid Society for American Preparedness has arranged for three Thursday morning lectures by Miss Jane Patten on gardening. The first lecture will be at 601 Boylston Street at 11 o'clock Thursday on "Our Soil and How to Use It." The other two subjects are to be "How Shall We Plant Our Garden?" and "How to Care for Our Crops."

A large silk United States flag was presented by John E. Gilman, past grand commander of the G. A. R., to the B. Y. M. C. U. gymnasium last evening at the beginning of the 8 o'clock gymnasium class. While the flag was being unfurled, the gymnasium class sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," accompanied by a cornetist. Mrs. E. R. Berry gave a short talk on flag etiquette, and at its conclusion, led the class in the pledge of allegiance to the flag. The flag was donated by

members of the Greater Boston Association of Patriotic Instructors. Each boy present was given a small American flag.

### Harvard Preparations

Faculty at Meeting Expected to Decide Several Questions

The Harvard faculty meeting this afternoon is expected to decide questions of importance to the undergraduates now in the Reserve Officers Training Corps. The matter of increasing the number of men in the corps by 500 will be taken up, as will that of giving special final examinations to the men. There has been some talk of having the men who are training devote 8 or 10 hours a day to military work, in which case they would have to give up their college work entirely. The training corps has received word that 1000 new Springfield rifles are on the way to replace the old Krag Jorgensens which have been in use.

The Harvard Union for American Neutrality went out of existence automatically when President Wilson signed the war declaration, according to a statement made by Hollowell Davis, secretary of the union. The union, an undergraduate pacifist organization, had been in existence about two months.

High taxes would force the civilian population of the United States to put themselves in a state of preparedness, according to a statement by Prof. T. N. Carver in this morning's issue of the Harvard Crimson. Professor Carver concludes as follows:

"If the taxes are high enough, women will be compelled to do their own housework and discharge their servants, men will be compelled to close their golf courses and stop going to ball games, we shall all be compelled to buy cheaper and more nutritious food and to wear our old clothes longer. But we ought to do all these things and a multitude of others anyway."

The probable extent of intensive military training in case it is adopted at Harvard is outlined by Capt. James A. Shannon, U. S. A., newly assigned to the R. O. T. C., as follows:

"No complete and final arrangements have yet been given out by the War Department in regard to the appointment, on a large scale, of officers in the reserve corps," he said. "It is probable, however, that a plan somewhat similar to that in vogue in England may be adopted. There all aspirants for commissions are given, for a period of three months, the same drill that is given to the enlisted recruits, and then those who show that they will make good officers, are sent to a cadet school for six or seven months of intensive training. Men who have completed the course in these cadet schools are put in command of reserve troops in England for a short period before they are sent to the front."

### Naval Militia Training

Men at Commonwealth Pier in South Boston Begin Work

This morning was spent in getting everything in shipshape at the naval receiving station at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston. A rigid property inspection showed that some of the naval militiamen from Connecticut, Rhode Island and Maine, who arrived yesterday, had come away without some of the necessary equipment. Blankets were missing in some instances, and in a few cases men had come away from their home armories without mattresses. All these deficiencies were made note of and will be remedied before night.

The men will have two three-hour drill periods a day from now on, and life on the big dock will be made to resemble in every way the life on shipboard. The total number on board now is 40 officers and 844 men. About one-quarter of the men are raw recruits, the others, with the exception of a detail of Regulars from the Navy Yard, have been in the Naval Militia for periods of some length.

This afternoon it is hoped to get the men, or some of them, out on the water in rowboats and in launches. Practice in watermanship will become a daily part of the routine for the men who are to be made into seasoned seamen with all possible speed. The men began this morning to learn how to sling their hammocks, clean up the "decks" and police the "ship." Calisthenics and the manual of arms were followed by a short drill in close order. Similar drills will continue this afternoon. Classes in knot-tying and other aquatic essentials have also begun.

The quarters being occupied by the Naval Militia comprise about two thirds of the second floor of the pier and have accommodations for about 2500 men. The men are in two rooms, each 300 feet long, in the passenger section of the pier while the officers have their cots in the fruit auction room. Another room has been fitted up as a kitchen.

The pier is guarded not only by patrols of Naval Militia but also by State employees who have been sworn in as special policemen and armed with revolvers. All approaches to the pier are under close guard as is certain neighboring property. The Commonwealth Pier was erected by the State of Massachusetts at a cost of \$2,500,000.

### Recruiting Campaign

All Branches to Benefit Under New Plan to Be Inaugurated

A general recruiting campaign for the benefit of all branches of the United States service is being planned by the officers in charge of the several recruiting stations in Boston. Hitherto each recruiting station has been working merely for its own branch of the service, but arrangements are now being completed, so that an applicant will be steered to the branch of the service for which he seems best fitted. The first step in carrying out the cam-

paign will be the erection of a large recruiting tent on Boston Common, where each of the three branches of the service with stations now in Boston—the Army, Navy and Marine Corps—may be represented.

Recruiting this morning was good at all three stations, with men waiting in line to be examined as to their fitness to enlist. Standards at the Army recruiting station were changed this morning following instructions in a telegram from Washington. The age limit for recruits has been raised from 35 to 40, and an applicant is no longer required to be able to write the English language. If he can say, "I want to join the Army," that is enough.

The Navy as the first line of defense is being offered a great deal of outside aid. Today a letter was received from Mayor Charles M. Blodgett of Malden offering in the name of that city, to do anything possible to aid recruiting. Advertising space on the dash boards of trolley cars and in subway and elevated stations has been offered by the Boston Elevated Railroad Company.

Free space on bill boards in Greater Boston, with no charge for putting up the sheets, was offered today by a bill posting firm that controls most of that work done in Boston and vicinity.

Plans for a patriotic mass meeting in Post Office Square at noon Thursday, was announced at the Marine Corps headquarters. Delegations of employees of the Elevated and the telephone company are to be present at the rally, and there will be a list of speakers not yet fully determined upon. Music will be furnished by the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G. Band, which will parade from the meeting to the Marine Corps recruiting station in Scollay Square after the speaking.

Plans for using Boy Scouts in the campaign for recruits are being considered by Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and chairman of the subcommittee on recruiting. Chairman Bowles was in conference this morning at the City Hall with officers from United States recruiting stations in Boston, Mayor Curley, William F. Kenney, president of the Board of Public Library trustees, and Prescott Bigelow of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. Chairman Bowles will from now on devote the energies of his committee to recruiting for the United States instead of for the State militia.

"Recruiting for the regular service," he said this morning, "seems to be lost sight of, although 40,000 men are needed for the Navy, from 12,000 to 15,000 for the Marine Corps and an unlimited number for the Army." Ward rooms and other city property, public library branches and many vacant stores were offered for recruiting purposes as the result of the conferences this morning.

### Capt. Cordier at Y. M. C. A.

Avoidance of All Hysteria in Connection With War Urged

The avoidance of hysteria in connection with the war was counseled, by Capt. Constant Cordier, commandant of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Harvard, speaking yesterday to instructors and secretaries of the Boston Y. M. C. A. "It is the duty of you men," he said, "to help prevent the disorganization of every day life."

"While I should be the last one to discourage enlistment, I don't think that it is yet necessary for you to close your desks and rush to recruiting offices. This is no time for our social and industrial structure to be torn down. We should try to have everything run along in the ordinary channels, and, above all, we should try to avoid hysteria. I advise you all to wait until the Government calls for your services before you go forward to enlist. War is a very exacting science. We shall need well-trained soldiers and a well-trained Navy to win the war. By waiting we shall come out better in the end."

### OLD SOUTH CHAPTER, D. A. R.

Old South Chapter, D. A. R., met in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple yesterday and took steps to form a Red Cross group. Capt. Charles E. Mains told of "Experiences on the Mexican Border." Miss Emma Potter of the Red Cross Society gave an account of what the Red Cross is doing.

### WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP

*Filene's*



One of the new taffeta suits for women, embroidered with tinsel, \$35

Taffeta, embroidered.

Tricotine, gabardine, Poirer twill and men's wear serge, with plenty of navy blue and plenty of tan. (People called it "a tan Easter.")

Sport suits of wool jersey, burr-ella, homespun and melange.

"Chalk-checked" gabardine, stripes, invisible checks, blue and white shepherd checks.

Large women's serge and gabardine suits. Sizes to 52. \$35.

Filene's—small orders filled—5th floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

## MEN OF SEIZED SHIPS ARE TAKEN TO DEER ISLAND

Officers and More Than Half the Crews of German and Austrian Vessels Transported by City of Boston Steamer Monitor

All the officers and more than half of the crews of the German and Austrian ships which have been seized in Boston harbor by the United States Government were transferred to Deer Island today on the city of Boston steamer Monitor. The remainder of the 290 detained men are expected to be transferred from the immigration station at Long Wharf to Deer Island some time this afternoon. All the baggage of the men was taken on the first trip of the city steamer.

As soon as the steamer reached the wharf 30 of the detained sailors were detailed to transfer all the baggage from the immigration station to the boat, and as soon as this was accomplished the 87 officers of the six German ships went on board under guard, and they were followed by 73 sailors, thus leaving an even 100 detained men at the immigration station for the second trip.

On its first trip the Monitor was guarded by 15 members of the Massachusetts National Guard and five immigration guards under the command of Jeremiah J. Hurley, deputy immigration commissioner in Boston. The 100 men left at the immigration station were under guard of 13 guardsmen and nine extra orderlies detailed to the station for special duty today. The 13 guardsmen will accompany the second consignment of the sailors and the 28 guardsmen will remain on duty at Deer Island until further notice. The guardsmen, together with the regular city guards on duty at the island and the special guards located at various points in the harbor, will provide adequate guard for the interned sailors, it is said.

One immigration inspector will be detailed to regular duty at Deer Island where he will have charge of the detained men until further notice. The German and Austrian officers and sailors will be quartered in the women's prison where they will be provided with food by the city of Boston at the rate of 50 cents each per day. The feeding of the men will be under the direct supervision of David Shaw, penal institutions commissioner of Boston, but the United States Government will pay for the food supplies and provide the special guards.

While the men have been detained at the immigration station, the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies, owners of the seized German vessels, have been sending extra food supplies to the men. If suitable arrangements can be made with Commissioner Shaw, representatives of the companies stated today that food supplies, in addition to that provided by the Government, will be sent to the men in the nature of delicacies.

William H. Nitz, one of the immigration inspectors and a German-American, has practically been supervising the custody of the detained men at the immigration station since Friday. Before the officers left the station this morning, they told Inspector Nitz that they were very grateful for the treatment which they had received at the station, and as a token of their appreciation Eppi Smidt, a fireman on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie presented the inspector with a small statuette surmounted by a clock.

The officers and sailors who left on the first trip were prepared for a possible food shortage at Deer Island. Many of the men carried a number of large loaves of bread in their arms. Capt. Charles A. Polack of the Cecilie had an umbrella in one hand and a large ham in the other. Capt. F. Semdill of the Wittekind had a large hat box full of eggs, the last which his flock of hens laid on board the Wittekind before the captain and crew were removed. Another of the officers took with him a hand-carved doll

house which he had made for his children in Germany during idle hours while on board his vessel in Boston Harbor in the last two and a half years.

### Gov. Milliken Comes

Maine Chief Executive Visits Navy Yard and State Pier

Gov. Charles D. Milliken of Maine paid a visit of nearly an hour at the Navy Yard this noon and conferred with Navy officials in regard to Maine's contribution to the defense of the first naval district. A battery salute of 17 guns from the old frigate Constitution was accorded the Governor when he arrived.

Maine, according to Governor Milliken, has appropriated \$1,000,000 for defense and with part of that money is planning to buy 15 submarine chasers, three for each of five sub-districts that have been established with headquarters at Portland, Eastport, Bar Harbor, Machias and Rockland.

From the Navy Yard where the Governor conferred with Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the yard and of the first naval district, and Capt. A. H. Robertson, executive officer for the yard and district, he went to Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, where several divisions of naval militiamen from Maine are quartered.

After inspecting the divisions Governor Milliken made them a short speech. Harry K. White of the naval league, and Robert W. Emmons 2d, chairman of the subcommittee on naval forces of the Massachusetts committee on public safety, accompanied Governor Milliken on his visit to the Navy Yard and to Commonwealth Pier.

A Naval Militia Company from Rhode Island arrived at the Navy Yard this morning for police duty. Sixty naval reservists of the second class have been ordered to report for duty today, and will be assigned to shore or ship duty as soon as they arrive. Thirty reported yesterday.

### Costa Rica Offers Aid

Unrecognized Government Will Co-operate With United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new Government of Costa Rica, at the head of which is Gen. Federico Tinoco, former minister of war, has sent a communication to the State Department offering to cooperate with the United States in any possible way in its war against Germany.

The Tinoco Government has not been recognized by the United States and it is possible that the offer will be interpreted here as merely a bid for recognition of the new Government, which came into power through the "peaceful revolution" when the for-

mer President, Alfredo Gonzales, was deposed.

The offer of Costa Rica is understood to take the position that the present Government of that republic came into existence partly in protest to German influences in the former administration. The ports of the country and other resources available are understood to be pledged to help the United States in a contest in which the Costa Rican Administration considers this Government to be fighting for the cause of democracy.

### Report That Brazil Breaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unconfirmed reports are current that Brazil has broken with Germany. At the Brazilian Embassy it was said at 1:30 o'clock that no word had been received from Rio Janeiro.

### Flag Raising at City Hall

Another flag raising was held in City Hall today when a large silk, gold-fringed United States banner was unfurled in the Building Department, with G. A. R. veterans in attendance, and about 500 persons cheering and singing national songs. Patrick O'Hearn, Building Commissioner, started the exercises, and Mayor Curley made the principal address. Miss Dorothy Dooling of Somerville gave bugle calls and accompanied the songs with a cornet.

### PORT COLLECTOR GOES TO WASHINGTON

Edmund Billings, Collector of the Port of Boston, left for Washington last night at the request of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, who asked for an immediate conference. He left orders that all vessels wishing to leave Boston Harbor must communicate with the patrol boats and establish their identity before permission will be given.

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION BILL

A favorable report was made to the Massachusetts House today by the Committee on Education on the bill providing for physical education in the public schools, a measure recommended by the special board on physical training which investigated the subject last summer.

### CITIZENSHIP IS WITHHELD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pending decision by the Supreme Court in the case of Jonas Meyer, German residents will not be admitted to citizenship, according to a decision handed down in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here today.

### TROOPS PAY BILL PASSED

The Massachusetts House today passed the bill to pay Massachusetts troops \$10 a month in addition to the \$15 received from the United States Government.

## DECLARATION OF WAR MAY COME FROM AUSTRIA

(Continued from page one)

United States because of this country's announcement of a war, state with Germany, Charge Grew of the American Embassy at Vienna cabled the State Department today. Mr. Grew's message was the first word of the break to come direct from Vienna to this Government. The message said:

"Minister for Foreign Affairs has just informed me that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary are broken and has handed me passports for myself and members of the Embassy. He states that we may leave the monarchy at your convenience, and that every possible courtesy will be extended. Am telegraphing consuls to arrange their affairs and proceed to Vienna, with a view to leaving for Switzerland, if possible, at the end of week."

"Following is translation of text of note handed me by Minister: 'Imperial and Royal Ministry of the Imperial and Royal House of Foreign Affairs, Vienna, April 8.—Since the United States of America have declared a state of war exists between it and the Imperial German Government, Austria-Hungary, as ally of the German Empire, has decided to break off diplomatic relations with the United States and the Imperial and Royal Embassy in Washington has been instructed to inform the Department of State to that effect.'

"While regretting under these circumstances to state a termination of the personal relations which he has had the honor to hold with Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, the undersigned does not fail to place at the former's disposal herewith the passports for departure from Austria-Hungary of himself and the other members of the Embassy. 'At the same time, the undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to renew to the Charge d'Affaires the expression of his most perfect consideration. CZERNIN.'"

### Austrian Ship Seized

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The instant news of the break in relations between the United States and Austria reached Havana, Cuban armed forces were placed aboard the interned Austrian ship, Virginia, according to announcement today by the Republic of Cuba News Bureau. The action was taken, according to the official message from the Cuban Administration because "there was reason to believe the Virginia's crew intended to destroy the vessel." Formal declaration of a break between Cuba and Austria has not been made because Cuba has no official representative at Vienna.

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MOTORING runs merry as a marriage bell when you drive on those cushions of ease and elegance—Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tires.

Put them under ANY car and they lift it to a new level of style and satisfaction.

Study the SIZE of Silvertown's cable-cord here laid bare, and read in that rubber-saturated, cross-wrapped, two-ply body why Silvertown has the resilience to take the jar and jolt out of a bumpy road, and the strength and durability to keep you immune from tire trouble.

Were you given a look into all tires you would find three types:

**FABRIC**, five to seven swatches of canvas;

**THREAD WEB**, a five to seven-ply MASS of STRINGS.

**CABLE-CORD**, the unique, patented-protected two-ply structure found ONLY in Silvertown, the original cord tire.

Silvertown's cable-cord structure gives you smoother riding, durability and an extra size smartness you can not afford to deny yourself.

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The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio  
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There was severe fighting at the northern end of Vimy ridge, where the Germans had retained a footing. They were ejected and an attempted counter-attack failed. The eastern slope of the ridge has been cleared and counterattacks repulsed.

British troops advanced and seized Fampour and neighboring points north and south of the River Scarpe.

The Turks are retiring in the direction of Kilis, apparently contemplating a convergence and a conjunction with their troops on the left bank of the Tigris against our forces between Shatt-el-Adhalm and the Diale, the report said.

We took possession on Sunday of the left bank of Shatt-el-Adhalm.

The next letter is dated from Kilossa, Aug. 23, 1916. Kilossa is on the German Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam on the coast to Lakes Tan-

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## CROP EXPERTS MEET TO AID GOVERNMENT

St. Louis Conference Held to Recommend Action by Congress on Prices and Conservation—Farm Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—More than 75 agricultural experts from all parts of the United States, headed by Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston, failed to reach any definite decision as to what resolutions should be presented to Congress, relative to having laws passed fixing a minimum price on all foodstuffs and a minimum wage for farm labor. The experts held an all-day session at the Jefferson Hotel. The reports of the various committees will be presented to the main conference body today.

The conference is made up of agricultural experts, deans of colleges and presidents of universities from all parts of the country, excepting New England and the Pacific Coast, and was called in St. Louis after Secretary Houston had received thousands of demands for information as to what the United States will do about the shortage of food in the present crisis. The four committees that are working out forms of resolutions to be presented before the other members of the conference are: committee on distribution, on production and labor, on economy, and on organization. The agriculture experts agree that it will fall to the lot of the United States to feed France and England.

Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in an interview said that the shortage of the winter wheat crop need not cause the nation any alarm. He said that the farmers in the areas which suffered could plant corn and other cereals to make up the loss and that the planting of spring wheat should be increased about 20 per cent over normal times.

President Waters said that young men rejected for Army service could "do their bit" for the nation by offering to help plant the spring wheat crop in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Washington and other wheat states in the northern belt. The shortage of labor is one of the questions the committee must deal with, it has become apparent. President Waters said that women should not be used for wheat field work and that it would not be desirable to put the nation on a "war bread" basis. Much could be done by changing the milling processes to save more of the whole wheat kernel.

### Better Crop Expected

Government Forecast Not Accepted by Chicago Board Traders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—The condition of the winter wheat crop is not, in his judgment, as bad as the recent Government report makes it out to be, Joseph P. Griffin, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Monday. Mr. Griffin said he thought it might be a moderate crop. Of course it would not be a bumper. He said that while there were all opinions among members of the board, there was a strong feeling that this view of the crop situation was correct.

"The Government naturally has far better facilities for obtaining an accurate view of the coming crop than any individual," said the president of the Chicago Board in explanation, "and I would not set myself up as an authority in opposition. But what I think has happened is this. At the time the Government report was being compiled there was a great deal being said about the serious extent of winter-kill and other damage, and I believe that when the Government agents sent in their reports they unconsciously were influenced by this expectation of a poor yield. More recent reports show that the crop is making better progress than was anticipated."

Considerable is being said these days about speculation on the board contributing to high prices. James A. Patten and several other large traders were reported a day or two ago as having withdrawn from speculative enterprise. President Griffin declared the story widely exaggerated. As regards Mr. Patten, he said he had talked with him yesterday and that Mr. Patten told him he was not withdrawing, for as a matter of fact he had not done any trading for the last three months.

The announcement of George E. Narce, president of the Armour Grain Company, probably the largest grain dealers in the country, yesterday afternoon, that his firm would not accept any new business in grain futures, indicates that speculative interest in the market will be lessened. Other firms are reported to have declined to deal in futures, and some others to have asked a very much wider margin for such trading. The rumor is spread abroad that Board members are cutting down on speculation in order to avoid complete restriction to cash grain by the Government.

"Speculation on the Board is now at a minimum," declared President Griffin, continuing. "It is, you might say, a necessary evil. It acts as a balance wheel on prices. If a Government were to come into the market for 5,000,000 bushels of cash wheat it would send the price up 15 cents to 20 cents a bushel, just running the price up against itself. In buying futures a

Government can buy any great amount without sending the price up abnormally."

The day on the Board yesterday was tumultuous. Wheat prices in the last hour broke sharply, closing 10 cents and 9 cents lower than the early high on May and July, and a little over 5 cents lower than the top notch price of Saturday. The closing price was \$2.07 and \$2.08%. Meantime No. 3 white corn was breaking a record by selling up to \$1.45.

Rising prices in meats and provisions appear the rule in this great center of the producing region of the Nation. At the stock yards yesterday hogs touched a brand new high figure of \$16.25 a hundred pounds, and meat prices also went up. Local newspapers estimate that retail meats have averaged a rise of 3 cents a pound in the last week.

## IMPERIAL ASPECT OF QUESTION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
LONDON, England.—Sir Harry Johnston has contributed an interesting article to the Common Cause, entitled "The Imperial Aspect of Women's Suffrage." After a brief review of the position of the women's movement at the time of writing, in the various countries of the world, he explains that he has chosen that title "because, with the assembly in London of ministerial delegates from the Dominions, we shall be called upon to look at all great questions from an imperial point of view, since the validity, the prosperity, and contentment of the mother country are of the greatest possible importance to the daughter nations."

He utters a warning against the repetition of the practice which has prevailed on previous occasions when similar conferences of colonial statesmen have been held, by which those representatives have been personally conducted during the whole of their stay by official delegates from the departments of State and from the Cabinet. They have, he says, been shepherded, blinkered and only allowed to meet those who hold the orthodox point of view, and have been discouraged from reading disturbing newspapers and reviews or from straying from the paths of orthodox thought and inquiry. He points out that there is still a well organized and determined opposition to the enfranchisement of women in the United Kingdom, whose chief strength lies in the great liquor interests which hold each successive Government in the hollow of their hands. There is widespread feeling amongst women now, continues the writer, which is amply justified by the results of their work, that there are very few careers indeed in which they might not figure to as much advantage as men, and there are also probably many branches of feminine industry which might be the better for an infusion of men workers.

Sir Harry Johnston fears that the State bureaucracy and the male civil service, which he considers are opposed to all such progress, may bewilder and silence colonial critics and not allow them to notice the many inequalities still existing in the eyes of the law between men and women. "The war," he continues, "having brought us face to face with realities has in two years swept aside more nonsense than has been got rid of in any previous century. With woman, therefore, working on equal terms with man in nearly all the careers and professions, our continued withholding from her of any voice as to how she is to be taxed and governed, and what is to be the fate of the country in which she plays at least an equal part with man, is becoming more and more offensively illogical."

British women, the writer continues, had had enough common sense to appreciate the fact that while this struggle was going on the national energies must not be enfeebled by any wrangling as to matters not immediately vital to the war, but when peace brought the leisure to think of the Government and the interrelations of the Empire, then if women were not treated civilly on terms of equality with men in the mother country of the Empire, there would indeed be excuse for an uprising.

"I can understand," concludes the article, "the present need for governing this or that part of the Empire automatically. I can understand the first cautious steps towards constitutional and democratic government. I can appreciate the importance of an educational test for limiting the suffrage, and also the wisdom of a minimum age limit—21 or 25 years. . . . But what I cannot tolerate from an inherent sense of justice and from a desire that we should work for our full national strength, is that our laws should discriminate unfavorably against women; that any lawful career should be closed to women; and, most of all, that adult women should remain unenfranchised, and not be treated civilly on the same electoral basis as adult men."

## PLANS ARRANGED TO TRANSPORT TROOPS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Government and the railroads of the country have completed arrangements for the transportation of troops during the war, it is announced by Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway and general chairman of the special committee on National defense of the American Railway Association. The routing of troops from home stations to mobilization camps and their subsequent transportation will be in the hands of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

## BILL FOR FOOD DIRECTOR AGAIN IN COMMITTEE

Massachusetts House Returns for Further Consideration Measure Designed to Promote Economical Distribution of Products

Proponents of the bill providing for the appointment of a director of organizations and markets, so-called, to promote the economical distribution of farm products, are preparing to tell the Committee on Ways and Means of the Massachusetts House why such a department should be established by the State, when the committee holds a hearing on the subject next Monday.

On motion of Representative Smith of Boston the House yesterday returned the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means for further consideration. This committee had reported "ought not to pass" on the measure, while the Special Committee on Consolidation of Commissions, which had previously considered the bill, reported it favorably. Representative Smith told the House that he asked recitment with the consent of all persons concerned.

He said that the Committee on Ways and Means has before it a bill to give the Governor, with the approval of the Executive Council, authority to appoint a commission to investigate the food situation in times of emergency. As this bill is somewhat similar to the so-called "food director" bill, he deemed it advisable that the committee consider the entire subject together and report as it deemed necessary.

The food commission bill gives the Governor and Executive Council the power to appoint a food commission in times of emergency. This commission would ascertain the amount of food or other necessities within the State; amount of land available for the production of food products; the means of production within the Commonwealth or obtaining from without, and facilities for the distribution of same. The commission would report as soon as possible to the Governor and Executive Council as to what legislation it considered to be needed.

## FINANCING OF FARMER PROBLEM FOR BIG CROPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The farmer of the country must be financed or he will be unable to meet the extraordinary demand which has been made upon him," Herbert Quick of the Federal Farm Loan Board said today.

"This emergency has thrown upon the farmer the burden of increasing his production at a time when the labor supply will be shortened by the enlistment of 1,000,000 in the Army," Mr. Quick said.

"Wages are increasing. In order to meet this exigency, the farmer will have to have more machinery. Nothing can take the place of men but machinery. Machinery is available only by purchase and for cash. The farmer has to wait for his crops until they are harvested. Therefore, credit is absolutely essential. . . . Now is the time for the bankers and other financial interests to carefully consider the short time needs of the farmer." Mr. Quick said the farm loan banks are prepared to do their part.

## LIMA TO HAVE A SUBSIDIZED PAPER, EL DIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
LIMA, Peru.—Quiet has apparently been restored throughout the Republic, although political circles and newspapers still are discussing the recent disturbances. It is stated that a subsidized newspaper to present the Administration side of the issue and offset the criticism of which much is seen in several Opposition papers, will be started, to be called El Dia, issued afternoons. El Tiempo, the leading Opposition paper, which appears mornings, has announced the issuance of an afternoon edition to appear "despues del dia," which is taken as a play on words to intimate its intention to reply promptly to the Government organ.

The Administration has made some concession to its critics by relieving of their offices the officials who were in charge at Cutervo, Cuzco and Cotabambas, where the assassinations of Opposition candidates for the House of Deputies occurred. These officials have been summoned to Lima to render reports.

### RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

A party is to be held tonight by the Cambridge Latin School Club of Radcliffe College for the benefit of its scholarship fund and it is open to all students in the college. Miss Marcia Holt is chairman of the dance committee. The second debate of the Civics Club will be held today. Mrs. Marion S. Harlow '14 of Smyrna, Turkey, will speak to the college guild Wednesday.

### DRUNKENNESS BILL SIGNED

The bill which allows a person arrested for drunkenness to be released four times in one year, without appearing in court, if in the discretion of the probation officer he is worthy of release, has been signed by Governor McCall. At present the probation officer has authority to release a defendant twice in a year. The new law becomes operative at the end of 30 days.

## COAL MEN AND CORPORATIONS ARE INDICTED

Charge Against Them Is Violation of the Sherman Antitrust Law in Fixing Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal grand jury has indicted 21 coal corporations and 18 officials under the Sherman Antitrust Law, charged with conspiring to raise the price of bunker coal.

On approximately 2,000,000 tons annually for three years a minimum price of \$5.10 a ton was fixed, according to Federal attorneys, as compared with \$3.50 a ton before that period, the difference totaling \$7,800,000. The added cost fell for the most part, it is asserted, on the Enclente Alliance.

The companies and officers and agents named as defendants are located in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Great Britain. Among them are the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, one of the world's foremost producers of coal. John E. Berwind, a director, is one of the individual defendants.

## RHODE ISLAND FOOD SHORTAGE RELIEF MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The "home garden" movement for the growing of food supplies, to relieve any food shortage which may occur, has been well organized in Rhode Island, and particularly in Providence, which has nearly one-half of the entire population of the State within its corporate limits. The Board of Recreation of the city, which supervises and controls the playgrounds, has taken charge of this work so far as city property is concerned, and is acting in an advisory capacity for private property offered for planting.

Large areas of vacant land have been offered by the owners to any person who will plant vegetables thereon, and applications for the use of this land are being received by the Board of Recreation. The City Council has authorized the board to grant free use of 12 tracts of city land, 618,000 square feet, for such purposes, and the donation of other vacant lots to the cause, makes the total available within the city limits, more than 2,000,000 square feet.

George R. Smith of North Smithfield, who occupies the Smith home on the Greenville road, as a summer home, has offered for free planting and reaping, 200 acres of land owned by him. This offer applies to the residents of Woonsocket and vicinity, in the northern section of the State. The land is slightly under two miles from the center of Woonsocket, and on a street car line.

## SENATE RECEIVES SEVERAL REPORTS

In the Massachusetts Senate today the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs reports "no legislation necessary" on the special report of the Metropolitan Affairs Commission relative to the construction of a boulevard from Main and South streets, Stoneham, to or near Doleful Pond, Stoneham, and to Crystal Lake and Quannapowitt Parkway in Wakefield.

The Committee on Public Service reports "reference to the next General Court" on the petition that the salaries of the county commissioners of Middlesex County be established; "leave to withdraw" on the petition that the salaries of the Bank Commissioner and the Deputy Bank Commissioner be reestablished; "leave to withdraw" on the petition that the members of the Industrial Accident Board be required to give their whole time to the duties of the board.

The Committee on Ways and Means reports "ought to pass" on the resolve providing for an investigation by the State Board of Education as to the need of a State Normal School in the southeastern portion of Massachusetts.

## TORONTO COAL MEN MAKE OFFER TO CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
TORONTO, Ont.—As a result of the agitation brought about by the serious coal scarcity of the past few months, with reference to the city buying and storing sufficient coal to insure an adequate supply for the citizens next winter, and the probability that civic coal and fuel yards would be started in competition with the retail dealers, the coal merchants are now offering to store 100,000 tons of coal, which amount will meet the needs of the people, on condition that the city will finance the undertaking.

## MINNESOTA SUFFRAGE LEADERS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
DULUTH, Minn.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, will be the chief speaker at the quarterly conference of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association here April 25 and 27. The work of the convention will center on the problems of the northern counties, and St. Louis County will be aided in raising its share of the \$30,000 pledged by the State association for suffrage work during the year.

## SR. CALDERON POINTS COURSE FOR AMERICAS

Minister of Bolivia Says Mission of the Republics Is to Help in Betterment of Ethical Conditions in the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A plea that money-making shall not be the mainspring of action of the United States and the other American republics was a feature of the address on the relations of the two continents, given before the Forum here by the Minister of Bolivia in the United States, Don Ignacio Calderon, who is the South American diplomat of longest service in this country. He began with an examination of their differences, to see "whether they are such that the desired union and solidarity of aims can be achieved." Continuing, he said in part:

"For many years the United States has been busy building up its country and has paid no attention to its southern neighbors, unless it was to publish joking remarks in the newspapers about revolutions supposed to be their only occupation. Nor were the people of South America better informed as to the United States. With the visit of Mr. Root, when he was Secretary of State, came a notable change. By this frank and clear exposition of the true policies of this country, he succeeded in giving a proper conception of the aims and purposes of the United States. Upon his return here, he revealed to his countrymen the existence, south of Panama, of nations full of life, orderly and progressive. More attention has been paid since to South America, when lately two great events, the most momentous in the history of the world, accentuated the conviction that the unity of interests of the American republics and the future of the whole western hemisphere rests on their maintaining mutual good will and friendship. The opening of the Panama Canal is one and the other the present European conflict.

From whatever point of view you consider it, the building of the Panama Canal is bound to awaken admiration and wonder. By uniting the two great oceans, the canal shortened the distances between the remotest lands, and broke the barrier that separated the North and South of the American continent. Much has been written and talked about increasing exports and trade with South America, but very little attention has been paid to the most important elements of union and friendship. It is the want of this conception of cultivating trade relations that has generally prevented American business men, too eager looking after their own side of the transaction, to remember that the first law of good business is reciprocity.

There is another point of view that we ought to consider very seriously and earnestly, that is the great transcendent mission that the American republics have before them in helping to betterment of the ethical conditions in the world. The truly great nations of history are not the nations that have made trade their only aim; they are forgotten.

"Democracy in America has secured to mankind the possession of political rights, but new and complex social problems unknown to past generations have appeared. Concentration of capital on one side and the necessity to earn a living on the other, have already produced numerous and frequent collisions; signs of dangerous discontent. The study of the causes that are producing such serious conditions is a paramount duty for whoever has at heart the peace and future of the country. The grave economic and social problems of the present cannot be ignored, as they are intimately allied to the preservation of the ideals of justice, right and happiness, for which our fathers fought, and form the foundation of the greatness and glory of this noble country."

## PREPAREDNESS FUND FOR BALTIMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
BALTIMORE, Md.—Mayor James H. Preston, the Board of Trade, the Alliance of Charitable and Social Agencies, and the Baltimore Chapter of the American Red Cross have united to establish what is to be known as a preparedness fund for Baltimore, the object of which, as set forth in the announcement, is "to make adequate provision, as a matter of patriotic duty, for the families of soldiers, sailors, and others called into Government service until the State and Federal governments assume this responsibility."

This fund is also intended, it is understood, to provide for the city's poor during the war period and do away with the necessity for bread lines. Meetings will be held throughout the city to encourage support of the movement, which, besides the Mayor, is being fostered by many patriotic and prominent Baltimoreans. It is proposed to raise \$1,500,000 for relief work of the character outlined.

ARGENTINA CONSTRUCTION  
ROSARIO, A. R.—The Argentine Government has approved the plans for widening the spans and the reconstruction of the approaches of the Gualeguay River Bridge at an expense of \$72,888.

GEORGE W. PERKINS RESIGNS  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—B. A. Eckhardt was elected director of the Erie Railroad today to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George W. Perkins. Other directors were reelected.

## BOY SCOUTS TO RAISE CROPS AND PATROL COAST

"Every Scout to Feed a Soldier" Is War Slogan Chosen by National Executive Board

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Every scout to feed a soldier," was the war slogan chosen for the 268,000 members of the Boy Scouts of America by their executive board, at a meeting at national headquarters here. A resolution was adopted, after conferences with officials of the Navy Department, the Department of Agriculture and the American Red Cross, outlining, as the first definite service which scouts will give to the country during the war, the extension and development of gardens in every State, with the idea of supplying food for at least as many fighting men as there are Boy Scout members and adult leaders. The latter number 58,000.

Under the resolutions, the scouts, in addition to the service they will render to the police and civil authorities in their home-cities, will assist the National Council of Defense as follows: "First, to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in the cultivation of home gardens to increase the nation's food supply.

"Second, to cooperate with the American National Red Cross through its local chapters in meeting their responsibilities occasioned by the state of war.

"Third, to cooperate with the Navy Department in organizing emergency coast patrol along the seacoast towns."

To the scout members an example is being set by the members of the executive board, who, it was announced, have placed their own lands under cultivation. Colin H. Livingston, a Washington banker, who is president of the scout national council, has plowed up the front yard of his Washington home for a vegetable garden. Daniel Beard, national scout commission, has arranged to produce food on his property at Flushing, N. Y. Other executive members who are making similar arrangements include Dr. Ernest P. Bicknell, director-general of the American National Red Cross; Charles Jackson of Boston, and James E. West, chief scout executive.

The executive board unanimously adopted a resolution urging the public to scrutinize carefully any appeals for funds which may be received by them in the name of the Boy Scouts of America. This resolution declares that through the use of names of many prominent citizens in all parts of the country without their consent, funds have been obtained based on misstatements of facts, from persons whose purpose in giving was to aid the Boy Scouts of America.

## MUNITIONS AND EQUIPMENT BOARD TO BE APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Creation of a general munitions board is announced by the Council of National Defense. It will be headed by Frank A. Scott, a Cleveland manufacturer, and will be charged with supplying the Army and Navy with munitions and equipment. One of its chief functions will be to decide between the country's military and industrial needs.

The board's establishment puts into the hands of a group of Army and Navy officers and industrial leaders virtually the same task given the British Minister of Munitions.

It creates machinery for a Government Department of Munitions with its head a Cabinet Minister, if conduct of the war brings the need. Active military and naval participation in the conflict, many believe, will produce that necessity.

Representatives of more than 30 munitions plants in the United States met today in the caucus room of the House and arranged matters affecting gauges and munitions machinery so that their plants, now manufacturing munitions for Europe, may be speedily converted if necessity should arise, to turn out standard United States guns and war supplies. Congressmen and military and naval officials were in conference with them.

## MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF G. A. R. CONVENES

Fiftieth Annual Encampment in Faneuil Hall Is Accompanied by Meetings of the Several Auxiliary Organizations

Massachusetts Department, Grand Army of the Republic, is holding its fiftieth annual encampment in Faneuil Hall today and tomorrow. At the same time the Sons of Veterans are meeting in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple; Daughters of Veterans in Chipman Hall; Sons of Veterans Auxiliary at the Hotel Bellevue; Woman's Relief Corps in the Shawmut Church, and the Ladies of the G. A. R. at the Quincy House.

Department Commander Francis E. Cole opened the meeting this morning with a short address giving the financial conditions of the organization and commending the allied societies for the help they have been in keeping the G. A. R. on a good social and financial footing. Reports by the various officers were given following the address and this afternoon officers for 1917 will be elected and nominated.

Tomorrow's sessions will be devoted to the work of the encampment and in completing the preparations of the department to receive and entertain the national Grand Army of the Republic encampment, which is to be held in Boston next August. Tomorrow night the annual department dinner will be held in Ford Hall and Governor McCall and Mayor Curley as well as Commander-in-Chief Patterson of the national organization will be the chief speakers.

The advisory council of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, who are in session for two days at the Quincy House, held a preliminary meeting at the hotel last night. Mrs. Nellie R. Thomas of Cliftondale, department president, presided. Tonight there will be a reception to the allied organizations and a concert and entertainment.

Commander-in-Chief Patterson arrived in Boston this morning and will be introduced to the encampment this afternoon when he will tell the members of the conditions throughout the United States. George A. Hosley, past department commander, and a delegation of national aids, met the commander. This evening he will be entertained at a dinner in the headquarters of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery in Faneuil Hall. Later he will attend the receptions of the auxiliaries and the campfire of the Woman's Relief Corps.

This evening the Woman's Relief Corps will hold a public reception and campfire at the Shawmut Church at 8 o'clock and Mayor Curley is to address the members. A feature of the evening will be the presentation of seven flags to the public schools. The annual dinner of the Sons of Veterans will be held in Gilbert Hall at 6 o'clock and the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary will hold a reception at 3 o'clock at the Hotel Bellevue.

This afternoon's election will be that of a department commander, senior and junior vice-department commanders and a council of administration. For the first two positions Daniel E. Denny of Post 10 of Worcester and Edwin F. Stanley of Post 67, Manchester, will be elected commander and vice-commander, respectively. For the place of junior vice-commander there is a contest between George W. Wilder of Post 15 and C. C. Hastings of Springfield.

### AMERICANISM ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—That a coalition cabinet is not necessary because the whole country is behind the President, regardless of party, was declared by Elihu Root in addressing a large number of Republicans on Monday night. He called upon all Republicans to support President Wilson "and to submerge all party feeling, forget they are Republicans until the war is over, and be Americans only."

## Why We Remove the Bitter "Heart"

THE insignificant little "heart" or bud between the two halves of a peanut kernel has a taste that is distinctly bitter. If used in peanut butter, the bitter taste is quickly detected. The careful removal of these bitter hearts is just one of the details that make Beech-Nut Peanut Butter different from any other kind. The different flavor comes from precise blending of two kinds of peanuts—Spanish and Virginia. From precise roasting; from precise, uniform seasoning. From precise cleaning of the nuts to eliminate grit. There's no grit in Beech-Nut. From precise packing and vacuum-sealing. Beech-Nut Peanut Butter never is rancid. Let your family taste the difference today.

ASK YOUR GROCER ABOUT THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

**Beech-Nut Peanut Butter**  
BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANADAPRASE, NEW YORK





## INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION PLAN OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—The Trade Union Section of the Birmingham Branch of the National Council for Civil Liberties held a conference in Birmingham recently, under the presidency of Mr. F. W. Rutland, president of the Birmingham Trades Council, to discuss the question of industrial conscription. Representatives of most of the large midland towns were present. The objects of the National Council for Civil Liberties are to work for the repeal of the Military Service Act; to prevent the policy of military compulsion becoming a permanent feature of the national life of Great Britain; to safeguard civil liberties; to watch the administration of any laws likely to endanger civil liberty; and to oppose any extension of the policy or operation of those laws.

Mr. W. C. Anderson, M. P., moved a resolution which was amended to the effect that the conference opposed any form of industrial conscription for men and still more for women, who, being unrepresented, had no voice in the matter, and that the conference viewed the proposed scheme for National Service as a menace to the civil and industrial liberties of the British people. However necessary they might think the war, Mr. Anderson said, they had to watch at home and not allow people to take advantage of the war in order to flinch from the liberties that were won by centuries of effort.

Many soldiers, when they came home, would not thank them if they discovered that one barrier after another had been taken away from them. The danger was that those people, who talked glibly about a nation under orders, were going to have their own way. If that was to happen, the country would be divided into two classes—a very small class who would do the ordering and the other class the people who would be ordered. That kind of idea, he declared, was the very embodiment of Prussianism. Prussianism would not be dispelled by having it embodied more and more in their own lives. Continuing, Mr. Anderson said if the people allowed all their rights and liberties to pass out of their hands into those of the bureaucracy in Whitehall "a most fatal mistake would be made from the standpoint of the nation and the workpeople as well."

Mr. Anderson then went on to describe the National Service scheme as a new Derby industrial scheme in the place of the military scheme. Five hundred thousand volunteers, it was stated, were wanted. If the scheme did not succeed in enrolling a tremendous number of recruits, Mr. Anderson declared, it would be said that it had failed and compulsion must be the result; and if it did bring forward a whole army of recruits, it would be said there must be compulsion to bring in the shirkers and slackers. His fear was that the scheme was the beginning of forced labor in Great Britain, and that they were heading for a kind of press-gang industrial system. That was entirely alien "to the spirit of the English people," and he believed in operation it would break down under the weight of its own difficulties.

In the discussion that followed, the speakers, almost without exception, were in favor of the resolution as amended. One of the opponents, Councillor Beard, objected to the fact that there was no qualification in the resolution. For his part, he wanted a line to be drawn between unreasonable compulsion, and the kind of compulsion that simply compelled a man to undertake a duty he should have undertaken readily. He pointed out that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, as Director of National Service, had an up-hill task before him, and Councillor Beard thought all reasonable men should help him. If National Service failed, would the supporters of the resolution withhold their organization and power to produce necessities for the people and support for the soldiers? he asked. He was going to do all he could to support the men in the trenches and to see the people of the country were served as well as possible. In a time of national crisis, he held it was the duty of every man to help the country to his utmost.

The resolution was eventually carried with one dissentient.

## ARMY STRENGTH MUST BE KEPT UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, England.—At a National Service demonstration held recently in Portsmouth Mr. A. D. Steel-Maitland, Undersecretary for the Colonies, said that there was a tendency on the part of some people to ask why when things were going well for Great Britain they should still be called upon to make an effort. He thought that if the view were taken that everything was over but the shouting they would never get a grip of the position again, and so it was necessary to go forward "with good courage." To effect a real victory they had to break the German forces in the field. Bagdad, he continued, was encouraging; it was, however, a long way from Berlin to Bagdad.

Mr. Steel-Maitland then went on to give the caution that more must not be read into their successes than they were worth. What had happened in France in the withdrawing of the German line, he said, was that she had got to economize her forces, and that was all. All were feeling the strain, and they had now to find out how much real reserve of force they had got to put every ounce into the scale. That was the problem of the moment. They must save effort for use where it was needed. Men were quite vitally needed for the army. He was not allowed to state the actual number, but substitutes had to be found for the men in industries from which they could not be spared. This war despite its evils, Mr. Steel-Maitland said,

had enabled people who were quarrelling before to fight side by side, and it would give them an opportunity of making a decent place of the United Kingdom afterwards. For his own part, he declared, he certainly would not go into politics after the war with the idea that he had before it. Indeed, if politics were going to be carried on in the same old way they would not be worth going into at all. The war could not be won unless "the spirit of sacrifice" were shown, not by a few men, not by the army alone, but by the whole rank and file of the people throughout the country. The war, he concluded, could be won not by a small part of the nation, but by the whole.

## SUFFRAGE MEETING HELD IN BIRMINGHAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—A meeting in support of women's suffrage was recently held in the Midland Institute, Birmingham. There was a note of optimism throughout the proceedings, in view of the hopeful signs that the work of half a century's agitation was on the eve of being crowned with success. A resolution was passed urging the Government to introduce a bill without delay based on the recommendations of the speaker's conference which would confer the franchise upon women (though not upon the terms they wanted).

Mrs. Osier, who was in the chair, said that the important question was whether there would be any real attempt by the Government to maintain and retain for women the enormously improved position they had won for themselves during the war. The only practical way of safeguarding women's interests was by representation. Mrs. Fawcett, L.L.D., in moving the resolution said that although the prospects were so bright, they must be prepared for active and ingenious enemies, who were building a great deal upon sowing dissension among the different organizations of suffragists, and their schemes must be counteracted.

Mr. W. S. Anderson, M. P., who seconded the resolution, said that the arguments in favor of women's suffrage had always existed before the war. What the war had done was to destroy some of the old arguments against the reform.

## STEAM PLOWING IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Arthur Lee has been appealing to all plowmen and workers on the land to put their best into their work, to remember that inferior work means small crops. In an address to the executive committee of the Steam Cultivation Development Association he has pointed out the absolute necessity of keeping every steam plowing tackle in the country at work to its utmost capacity during the next few weeks, so that as much as possible may be planted this season. The endeavor of owners of steam plows, he said, should be to keep their machinery in operation seven days a week from sunrise to sunset. Sir Arthur Lee on his part has undertaken to do everything in his power to supply the necessary men.

## RAND MINERS GRIEVANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—In order to settle some points at issue between the Mineworkers' Union and the Chamber of Mines the following recommendations have been adopted, by the chairman's casting vote, by delegates representing all branches of the Mineworkers' Union:

- (1) The appointment of a joint standing Conciliation Committee representing the Chamber and the Union.
- (2) The maintenance of the status quo in regard to colored labor.
- (3) A shorter shift on Saturday than on other weekdays.
- (4) Payment of overtime beyond eight hours a day.



## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Hermilda Gálindo, a progressive, modernistic Mexican senorita from Yucatan, where, as well as in Cuba, she has been prominent as a leader in the feminist movement, has been elected a deputy from one of the electoral districts of Mexico City to sit in the next session of the national legislature, opening May 1. Though of Yucatan, she is legally permitted to sit for a Mexico City constituency. The fact that a woman of this type has won a seat in the center of the conservative forces of the new State is significant.

Herbert C. Hoover, world-renowned as the director of the Belgian Relief Commission, having been forced, by the necessities of war between Germany and the United States, to retire from the position, has been chosen by the Council of National Defense to be chairman of the subcommittee to investigate the food problems of the United States. It is supposed that, in due time, he will have an official position as food controller, should the Government decide that stringency in supplies make such an act of national conservation necessary. It would be superfluous to either describe or praise the extraordinary executive ability shown by Mr. Hoover and his staff of American assistants in meeting the problem of organizing relief for the Belgians. Scarcely if ever has a similar amount of relief been administered at so low a rate of distributive cost, and never under such conditions of surveillance, espionage and secret obstruction. Mr. Hoover is a native of the mid-West, who was educated for mining engineering on the Pacific Coast at Leland Stanford Jr. University. Then he turned to work in Western and Southwestern mines for practical experience and a chance to get a foothold on the ladder. His ability and skill in the course of time gave him a reputation that led to his enlistment as an expert adviser by London owners of mines in distant parts of the world; and the service he rendered them in Australia and Asia proved so satisfactory that he became not only an expert adviser but an owner of shares in and later a controller of mining properties. It was while resident in London in this capacity that he was appealed to to help organize the Belgian relief funds and food distribution. He instantly assented, and the record has made him famous. He heartily commends the decision of the Nation to war with the Germany he has dealt with in Belgium and in northern France; and he will bring to the task of organizing his own nation's food supply all the experience won in Belgium and France.

Medill McCormick, newly elected Progressive-Republican Representative in the United States Congress from Illinois, who has introduced a resolution committing the lower house of the National legislature to the post-war policy of American influence being cast in behalf of the "small nations," including Ireland, comes of two wealthy and influential families in Chicago. His father is the son of the founder of the great business originating in the making of reaping machines, and now dominating the "trust" that manufactures agricultural implements for the world, or that did before the war began. His mother was the daughter of Joseph Medill. His wife is the daughter of Mark Hanna, who was a wealthy political leader during the Administration of President McKinley. Medill McCormick has served in important positions on the paper which he partially owns, and in the campaign of 1912 he was a vice-chairman of the Progressive Party's National Committee, and was an ardent follower of Mr. Roosevelt. Last autumn he followed his leader back into the Republican ranks. He has the intellectual ability, the power of an assured position, and the personal ambition which, combined with considerable independence of character, are likely to make him an outstanding figure in the new Congress ere he retires. Thus early in the game he has centered the country's attention upon himself.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

**Railroads and Coal**  
NEW ORLEANS ITEM.—Here, then, is the situation? The railroads owning the coal mines and operating them through subsidiary corporations arbitrarily charged themselves on their books with an increase in the price of coal, which they dug out of their own mines and put on their own cars for less money in many cases than they did in 1915. The price which they arbitrarily charged themselves on their books was that which they arbitrarily charged the public, and which the Federal Trade Commission finds was unwarranted. Now the railroads cite this arbitrary increase they charged against themselves for the use of their own coal as one reason why they should be allowed to increase rates to shippers of all other kinds of goods. The Federal Government, after years of litigation, has not been able to divorce the railroads from the coal mines. The relation is a plain violation of the Hepburn Act, which was enacted for the express purpose of breaking up the interlocking of railroads and coal mines, known as the "coal trust." However, by fiction of holding companies and other legal artifices conceived by high-priced lawyers, the Federal law has been violated, and is up to date, successfully defied. It is well within the province of the Interstate Commerce Commission, however, to take the existence of this relationship into consideration in passing upon the petition of the roads for higher rates. The representatives of the shippers who make appearance before the commission should not forget to press this point.

**Obnoxious Corner Oratory**  
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—The check put upon street oratory in opposition to the President and the Government in New York by the police, backed up by one of the city magistrates, is timely. For a long time a type of orator has been allowed to run rampant on certain corners of New York streets. Both men and women have indulged in this open-air rhetoric. For the most part they have been foreigners or children of foreigners who, in spite of their experience with repressive governments, seem to have no realization of the fact that there are and should be some restrictions placed upon the right of free speech. To stir up contention and strife; to denounce religion; to quote passages from the Bible and hold it up to scorn and ridicule, and finally to make seditious speeches, are some of the offenses of these street-corner orators claiming the right of free speech. The arrest of two agitators and the holding of them in \$1500 bail each for further examination marked a good beginning. One of these men, upon examination the day following, was committed to the workhouse for six months. Magistrate Murphy of the Yorkville Court, in sentencing him, said: "This

## WOMEN'S AGRICULTURAL COURSE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The Agricultural College at Cedara has opened a course for women, so many men having gone to the front that there is a lack of men students. Hitherto only short holiday courses were given to women, comprising mainly lecture work, but the present course is to be of four and a half months duration, giving the students time to get a thorough and practical knowledge of farming in general, apiculture, dairying, poultry and horticulture. Applications for the course were numerous, and the students show aptitude for and interest in the work.



## Dainty Neckwear

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man is the type of character who take advantage of the privilege of free speech. Such men have received too much liberty. They are almost intoxicated with the liberty of free speech which they enjoy, and they go about disturbing the public peace. It is best that such men be subdued, and I will do all in my power to suppress them."

## Teaching Kindness

PORTLAND OREGONIAN.—Announcement of the plan of antieric societies throughout the United States to observe the week of April 18 to 21 as a "Be Kind to Animals" week, culminating in a "Humane Sunday" on April 22, recalls the rather surprising fact that it is less than a century since the first effective legislation for protection of animals was obtained in any country. The idea was not introduced into America until 1866. It is a curious fact, also, that virtually everything that has been done in the way of improving the condition of children has been the outgrowth of this movement inaugurated to prevent cruelty to animals. Men first concerned themselves with the condition of brute creation, moved, perhaps, by realization of the helplessness of the animal. But the analogy of the helplessness of the child was eventually comprehended, and then reform was swift. Juvenile courts, playgrounds, segregation of first offenders from the hardened, the probation system, and even the teaching of useful trades to youthful offenders, all had their inception in the cruelty-to-animals movement. Henry Bergh, who is remembered by many persons of the present generation as the pioneer of the organized effort to protect animals, and Elbridge T. Gerry were the founders of the first society for the prevention of cruelty to children in the world.

## Colonel Roosevelt and the President

CHICAGO POST.—Colonel Roosevelt's unqualified praise for the President's war message was to be expected from a man who has always put America first in his thought and conduct. "The President's message is a great State paper that will rank in history among the great State papers of which Americans in future years will be proud," said the Colonel, expressing, as he usually does, the conviction of Americans. It was like him, too, to follow his words by an immediate visit to the White House that he might express in person his admiration for the President's course. No one ever doubted where T. R. would stand when the moment for action arrived. It is to be regretted that President Wilson was not at the White House. The meeting and hand-clasp of these two men on the eve of war would have sent an inspiring thrill throughout the country. It is good to know that at this hour the President has no more loyal supporters than his two predecessors in office—Taft the Republican and Roosevelt the Progressive.

## NEW EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Munitions, by arrangement with the Ministry of Food and the Board of Agriculture, is assuming control of all fats, oils, oleochemicals, and their products, including oleic acid, soap and margarine. A new branch of the Explosives Department of the Ministry of Munitions is being organized under Mr. Alfred Bigland M. P. as controller, assisted by a consultative committee representing other Government departments. Mr. Bigland has for over a year had charge of the interest of the Ministry of Munitions in respect of oils, fats, and oleochemicals, required for the manufacture of propellant explosives. He has traveled widely and as controller of the oil and fats branch of the explosive department, will be dealing with matters already familiar to him. Mr. Bigland was educated at the Friends' Public School, Sidcot, subsequently entering into business with Messrs. Bigland Sons & Jeffreys, Liverpool, which firm he is now senior partner. He sat in Parliament as Conservative M. P. for over six years, and is a member of the Empire Resources Development Committee.

## WOMEN'S RIFLE CLUB

A detail of members of the Shepard Women's Rifle Club secured permission from Mayor Curley yesterday to present the city with a pole and flag for erection somewhere on the Tremont Street side of the common.

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## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The people of Massachusetts having rejected the "Constitution of 1778," the first to be submitted to them, and there being need of a form of government for the State, the General Court, in February, 1779, resolved to bring the subject again before the people. This time it was proposed to have a convention, chosen solely for the purpose, to draft the new frame of government. The Constitution of 1778 had been prepared by the General Court.

Through a resolve, passed Feb. 20, 1779, the General Court asked the voters in the several towns to vote: "First—whether they choose, at this time, to have a new constitution or form of government made."

"Secondly—Whether they will empower their representatives for the next year to vote for calling a State convention, for the sole purpose of forming a new constitution; providing it shall appear to them, on examination, that a major part of the people present and voting at the meetings, called in the manner and for the purpose aforesaid, shall have answered in the affirmative."

Before the end of the second week in June more than two-thirds of the towns had voted and made their returns to the State House. A large majority of the voters were found to have replied in the affirmative. Consequently, the General Court, June 17, 1779, issued a call for a Constitutional Convention, each town to send as many delegates as the number of representatives to which it was entitled in the General Court. The convention was to meet at Cambridge, Sept. 1.

This resolve for a convention "recommended" to the selection of the towns that they call meetings for the election of delegates at which every freeman, 21 years of age, should have the right to vote. It was further recommended that the towns instruct their delegates to favor, in the convention, the submission of the proposed Constitution to the people for acceptance or rejection, with the understanding that if a two-thirds vote were cast in favor of the Constitution should become the form of Government of Massachusetts.

Most of the towns within what is now the boundary of Massachusetts and a few in the district of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, accepted promptly on the proposal of the General Court, and, early in the forenoon of Sept. 1, 1779, there assembled in a church meeting-house facing on the present Harvard Square, Cambridge, 289 delegates, including eight from as many towns in Maine. These delegates, augmented by 19 others who arrived later, prepared the Constitution of 1780, under which Massachusetts has carried on its affairs for 137 years. There have been 44 amendments, the first nine as the result of a constitutional convention in 1820; the others were submitted to the people from time to time by the Legislature.

There sat in the convention which framed the Massachusetts Constitution many illustrious sons of New England, including not a few who had taken a leading part in the pre-Revolutionary days and who were at the time of holding the convention aiding in the war, the military operations of which had largely shifted from New England. John Adams, later to be the second President of the United States, was the chief draftsman for the committee which prepared a tentative draft of the Constitution. Samuel Adams and John Hancock were among the delegates from the "town of Boston."

Leading citizens came from all parts of the State to assist in the important work of preparing its form of government. Among them were James Bowdoin of Boston, who was chosen president of the convention; Samuel Barrett of Boston, secretary of the convention; John Lowell, Oliver Wendell, Nathaniel Appleton, Samuel A. Otis, Ellis Gray, Thomas Dawes, Dr. Charles Jarvis and Ebenezer Storer, all of Boston; Increase Sumner of Roxbury, Samuel Coolidge of Dorchester, John Pickering and Henry Higginson of Salem, Stephen Choate and Col. Jonathan Cogswell of Ipswich, Theophilus Parsons of Newburyport, James Sullivan of Groton, George Cabot of Beverly, Robert Treat Paine of Taunton and Levi Lincoln of Worcester. John Adams was sent to the convention from the town of Braintree.

The eight towns of Maine which had a voice in framing the Massachusetts Constitution were York, Kittery, Wells, Gorham, Scarborough, Bristol and Winthrop. Each sent a single delegate. Two of them, Benjamin Brainerd and Samuel Small, were chosen to the committee of 30 delegates which prepared the tentative draft of the Constitution.

After assembling, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1779, the convention was in session for a week, excepting Sunday, and then adjourned to Oct. 28 in order to allow its Committee on a Declaration of Rights and Frame of a Constitution to consider and report a draft of a form of government which was to be the basis of the convention's deliberations.

During this first week the convention elected its officers, adopted rules of procedure, chose committees, adopted several resolutions, and spent the greater part of two days in a "free conversation" regarding important features of the proposed Constitution.

Among the resolutions adopted were the two following significant ones:

"Resolved, That the Government to be framed by this convention shall be a free republic."

"Resolved, It is the essence of a free republic that a people be governed by fixed laws of their own making."

Of 251 delegates present and voting, 250 were recorded in favor of a declaration of rights. There had been no declaration of rights in the rejected "Constitution of 1778."

Of the committee to prepare a tentative draft of the Constitution, four members were elected at large by the convention and the others were chosen from a nomination list submitted by the several counties, the delegation from each county choosing the number of committee men to which it was entitled and the convention electing these nominees practically as submitted by the county delegations. The total was 30, including the two from Maine, who were elected by the convention.

Included in the committee of 30 were: President Bowdoin of the convention, John Adams, John Lowell, Theophilus Parsons, James Sullivan, Samuel Adams, Caleb Strong, John Pickering, William Cushing and Robert Treat Paine.

The committee of 30 announced that it would hold its first meeting to prepare the tentative draft of a Constitution Monday, Sept. 13, "at the New Court House in Boston."

It having appeared that some of the towns had not elected delegates to the Constitutional Convention through failure to receive official notice to do so, the convention, as one of its last acts before adjourning to October, authorized these towns to hold a meeting for election of delegates. The convention then adjourned to Oct. 28, when the committee on drafting a form of Constitution was expected to report.

## FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Governor Harding of Iowa has announced the appointment of a committee of 12 under the direction of President R. A. Pearson, president of the Iowa State College, to have charge of the campaign in Iowa to increase food production as a measure of preparedness. Appropriations committees of the Iowa Senate and House are already considering the recommendation of the farm conference held in the Governor's office recently, that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for 1917 and a similar amount for 1918, to be used in promoting the food production campaign in Iowa.

A possible explanation of the advance in price of the seeds desired for the planting of yard gardens and small plots this season may be found in the abnormal demand for seeds offered free by the Government. From California comes this somewhat unique explanation of the insistent demands made by a mountaineer in the San Bernardino Mountains. Several weeks ago, it seems, this man, who is a ranchman and a bachelor, wrote to his Congressman at Washington asking for a sample of bean seeds. There is an appropriation of \$150,000 set aside for this purpose, and Jones was readily supplied with the seed. Shortly afterward he wrote for another sample. This request was also complied with, and then came another request and still another, until in all he had been sent 11 samples of bean seeds. Aroused by the apparent industry of the rancher in bean cultivation, the Congressman wrote to him, saying that he must have quite a bean ranch and commended him for his progress. To this letter the constituent replied facetiously that he was converting the bean seed into bean soup as a means of combating the high cost of living.

An expert is authority for the assertion that it will pay any farmer with a family of ordinary size to buy one of the farmer's canning plants. These are not expensive, and when one is available the family can save all the waste fruit and vegetables of the garden, and have them for future use or to sell, for home canned goods command a good price, and are preferred by most people to the factory article. The Government issues bulletins on this subject that can be had on request, and nearly all the State agricultural colleges do the same. Full directions for canning all kinds of fruits and vegetables are given. Local markets are open to take all the output of farm canneries until the supply gets far greater than it is now.

There is no vegetable with which fish cannot be served. While, as in the case of meats, a rich and expensive sauce may add to the flavor of the meal, there is no need of such a sauce. Nothing, for example, could be more tasty than a properly cooked dish of plain boiled fish, garnished with a slice of onion, or a chowder, in which rice or macaroni takes the place of the potato. Economical, so far as the actual outlay of cash is concerned, of good food value, minus waste, and simple to cook, fish is indeed the cheapest foodstuff in the markets these days.

Establishment of a State fish exchange, as provided in a bill by Senator Edgar A. Luce of San Diego, has been approved by the California Senate. The bill places the control of all fish caught in California waters with the State Market Director, who shall establish maximum prices and bring about increased consumption through an advertising campaign of education. To pay the cost of creating a larger market for food fish the market director is authorized to license fishermen's organizations, wholesalers and retailers. The bill now goes to the Assembly.

## WARNING AGAINST FLAG DESECRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens has been issued by the Department of Justice. The following notice was sent to Federal attorneys and marshals:

"Any enemy alien tearing down, mutilating, abusing or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12, of the proclamation of the President, issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and confinement."

## APPROVAL OF SOLDIERS' PAY BILL EXPECTED

Measure Proposing to Supplement Federal Wages of the Guardsmen Probably to Be Favorably Reported in House

Favorable reports on the bills to provide for additional pay to Massachusetts National Guardsmen when in the service of the United States and to provide relief for soldiers' dependents when the guardsmen are so engaged probably will be reported in the Massachusetts House today by the House Committee on Ways and Means, which yesterday voted unanimously in favor of both bills, with amendments.

The "additional pay" bill was amended by the committee so that the noncommissioned officers and enlisted men to whom an extra \$10 per month is to be paid from the State treasury, may assign the additional sum to a "father, mother, wife, sister, brother or other dependent." The bill also was amended to provide that the State treasurer be authorized, with the approval of the Governor and Executive Council, to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$1,500,000.

The "State aid" bill, so-called, provides for the payment of not more than \$40 per month to dependents of National Guardsmen, when they are in the service of the Federal Government.

In the Massachusetts Senate yesterday, the bill to provide for an investigation to ascertain the feasibility of State ownership of all gas companies, was rejected. The Senate ordered to a third reading the bill for the registration of chiropractors and the bill denigrating motor cycles. An adverse report was accepted on the bill to reduce the rate of taxation on savings bank deposits.

Consideration was postponed on the New Haven valuation bill.

The Senate postponed until Tuesday, consideration of the motion that the Senate reconsider the vote by which it passed to be engrossed the resolve providing for the renewal of the existing contract with Little, Brown & Co., Inc., for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

On recommendation of the joint conference committee, the Senate receded from its vote of nonconcurrence in the House amendment to the trout bill. The House amendment provides that one person may take 25 trout in a day. The adverse committee report on the petition that the Boston Elevated Railway Company be authorized to issue special tickets to students in the Boston schools, was accepted by the Senate.

The report of the Metropolitan Affairs Committee for the establishment of a metropolitan transportation commission was received and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The measure proposes that the new body shall be appointed by the Governor, at a salary of \$5000 each, to take office July 1. All rights, powers and duties of the Transit Commission are vested in the new commission, which is further authorized to investigate all questions pertaining within Metropolitan District and make recommendations for improvement and coordination of existing facilities to the companies and to the Legislature.

The terms of office of members of the new board are to be designated from one to five years, and therefore will be for five years. The chairman is to be designated by the Governor. The Committee on Ways and Means has reported "ought to pass" on the following measures: Resolve directing the Board of Education to investigate the necessity for giving instruction to prisoners in the houses of correction in counties having not less than 300,000 population; bill providing for enlarging the Mt. Tom State Reservation and the bill authorizing the publication of information concerning the National flag, the Great Seal, the coat-of-arms and the flag of the Commonwealth.

The House yesterday passed to be engrossed a bill that no person may catch lobsters from waters within the jurisdiction of the State until he has been licensed and paid a fee of \$1. On motion of Mr. O'Connor of Boston, the House substituted an adverse committee report on the bill providing that a retail dealer in milk shall not be responsible for its condition if the milk is in containers, the seal of which has not been broken.

The House ordered to a third reading a bill which provides that milk which contains less than 12 per cent of milk solids or less than 3.35 per cent of fat shall not be considered of good standard quality.

The bill permitting trust companies to invest their funds in the bonds of foreign countries was passed to be engrossed without opposition.

The House rejected the bill to require street railway companies, when their existing contracts expire, to make the fare from Hyde Park five cents.

It was voted to pass to engrossment the bill increasing the entry fee in poor debtor cases from \$3 to \$5.

The House accepted the adverse committee report on the bill to place county employees under the Civil Service rules. The resolution memorializing Congress in behalf of national legislation to regulate the price of coal was adopted.

Among the committee reports received in the House yesterday were: "Ways and Means—Ought to pass" on the following: To include teamsters in list of employees for whom preference must be shown over aliens in service on public works; for a commission to revise judicature of the State; to regulate use of motor vehicles belonging to the State; to authorize State Board of Agriculture to make drainage surveys; for an investigation regarding advisability, of new State Prison and providing for a report by the director of prisons upon a favorable location; for enlarging the powers of the Attorney-General relating to the investigation of monopolies.

Mercantile Affairs—Leave to withdraw on bill requiring licenses of films for motion pictures and a censorship.

Regarding the increase in clerical force, the statement reads:

"When the Finance Commission says that there has been over a 100 per cent increase in the clerical force since 1908 and about 75 per cent increase in salaries, and maintains that the slight increase of receipts does not justify the great increase in the number of employees, they show absolute ignorance of the existing conditions of the work and business of this office. Such criticism is based upon a false premise and results only in financial action pleasing to the excitable imagination of the Finance Commission."

Clerk Campbell explains that the business of his office has increased greatly since he took office. He says that the books of record were 10 years behind when he assumed charge of the clerk's office in 1905 and he advises the council that it appropriate \$20,000 for him to use for additional clerical assistance to bring the books of record up to date.

Several recommendations made by the Finance Commission in regard to the conduct of his office are dealt with by Clerk Campbell as follows:

"The Attorney-General has ruled that the loose-leaf system is not a legal docket."

"To substitute typewriting in place of longhand would be a violation of the present law."

"The standard as to what constitutes a minimum day's work has been established in this office ever since I have been clerk."

"The keeping of a permanent record of the time of all employees and the amount of recording work done by each employee would only add to the expense of the office and I cannot believe that the Finance Commission is serious in this recommendation."

"The reducing of the force of recording clerks is absurd, in view of the facts presented in this document."

"The clerk is absolutely responsible for the records, and it is absolutely necessary as a right incidental to the office that he have the appointment of all clerical assistants. If we cannot trust the justices of the court to appoint proper assistant clerks, responsible and efficient, we cannot expect to get them from Civil Service. The justices of the court, under statute law, now appoint the assistant clerks."

"The clerk of this court is not a municipal officer or a county official and is not in charge of the courts, but is a ministerial officer thereof, and therefore cannot be made and should not be made to submit expenses in a segregated budget form."

The City Council passed Mayor Curley's order for an appropriation of \$10,000 to be expended by the Boston Committee on Public Safety, as it needed it. The council also voted to give a salary increase of \$200 to Frank Chisholm, secretary of the council.

## FINANCE BOARD ACTS RESENTED BY COURT CLERK

Francis A. Campbell Sends Statement to Boston City Council in Which He Says He Objects to Methods of the Commission

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

**"GENERAL POST,"  
WAR COMEDY,  
SEEN IN LONDON**

By The Christian Science Monitor theater correspondent

"General Post," a new comedy in three acts by J. E. Harold Terry, produced at the Haymarket Theatre, London. The cast: Sir Denys Broughton, Bart. Norman McKinnel Lady Broughton, his wife. Lillian Braithwaite Alec, his son. Henry Daniell Betty, his daughter. Madge Titherage Wilson, his butler. Edgar A. Marvin Edward Smith, his tailor. George Tully Albert Smith, his tailor's brother. Fewlass Llewellyn

LONDON, England.—It is pleasant to record that after several plays whose runs have hardly justified the hopes entertained of them at their first performances, Mr. Frederick Harrison presented at the Haymarket Theatre on March 14 (on this occasion in conjunction with Mr. Percy Hutchinson and Mr. Herbert Jay) a comedy by Mr. J. E. Harold Terry, entitled "General Post," which achieved an instant and enthusiastic success.

Mr. Terry is known to the dramatic world as part author of that very successful production, "The Man Who Stayed at Home," which ran for over a year at the Royalty Theatre; and it gives great hope of Mr. Terry's future as a dramatist to note that, far from being content with past laurels, his new work reaches in every way a higher standard of observation, thought and achievement.

"General Post," like its predecessor, deals frankly and solely with the war; and the enthusiasm of a crowded house showed clearly that there is no painfulness in such a subject when treated with observant humor, kindly satire and sentiment which rings true. The first act introduces us to the country house near Sheffieldham of Sir Denys and Lady Broughton, with their young son and daughter. The date is before the war, in 1911, when England was still comfortably dozing, soothed by her own lullaby of self-satisfaction; combined with a firm dislike to believe in anything she did not wish to believe in. Sir Denys is a conservative of deepest grooves and ruts, who, objecting strongly to the idea that Germany means mischief, is sarcastically humorous over the new volunteer force of Territorials.

A letter sent to Lady Broughton informs her that her young daughter, Betty, has been seen much lately in company with Edward Smith, a fellow-worker with her in Sheffieldham slums, and her father's tailor. Betty is sent for, and not only admits her preference for Edward Smith, as "the only man she knows with brains," but listens to her parents' horrified remonstrances with a mutinous "don't care" attitude, combined with an uncomfortable uncertainty of the results, which as played by Miss Madge Titherage was artistically diverting.

Edward Smith calls to take Sir Denys' instructions for a new suit of clothes, and apologizes for his appearance in Territorial uniform, being on his way to drill as an enthusiastic "Terrier." Sir Denys takes him to task over his presumption in having escorted Miss Broughton home on several occasions, and is relieved (a relief strongly tinged with dismay at losing a very good tailor) to hear that Edward Smith is thinking of going to London and sending his brother to take charge of the Sheffieldham business. Smith is greatly attracted to Betty, but he is a shrewdly honest man, realizes the incongruity of the match for her, as well as the danger of local gossip to his own commercial prospects; and therefore when, later, Betty openly shows her feelings and asks him to take her away with him, he refuses.

Act II is four years later, in 1915. The whirligig of time (and war) has brought about amazing changes which have done much to level class distinctions; proving, as the Irishman said, "that one man is as good as another, only some are much better." Sir Denys has become a private in the National Guard and submits meekly to be drilled by his own gardener, an Army Reservist. His son, Alec, expected home that day of leave from camp and has asked to bring his colonel with him to lunch, and Miss Lillian Braithwaite, as Lady Broughton, is most humorously tragic in her dismay, when she finds that her boy's adored colonel is none other than Edward Smith, tailor; "one of the few men," Alec avers, "who really knows something about military matters."

The third act deals bravely with the period when the war is over. Brigadier-General Smith V. C. has performed deeds of heroism that have made his name world famous, and Sir Denys and Lady Broughton would no longer welcome him as their son-in-law; but Betty, who was so humiliated at Edward Smith's original refusal, now seems anxious to keep him at arm's length. Suffice it to say, however, that she finally capitulates and the play ends happily.

A necessarily brief résumé of the plot cannot convey any idea of the many trenchant and humorous sayings and flashes of wit, which drew forth shouts of laughter throughout the evening, and if, as the author said with emotion when he took his call, "he owed much to that fine company of players," they, in turn, owed so much to their author, that one hardly knows which should be the more grateful.

Miss Madge Titherage makes great progress in her art, and has successfully escaped the temptation to "over-color," that is often the pitfall of work in melodrama. Her performance was most artistic and satisfying; while Miss Lillian Braithwaite, though looking too young for her maternal position, played with her accustomed charm and sweet sincerity. Mr. Norman McKinnel, in a most attractive "make-up," gave us one of the abso-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, Pa.

**OLDEST ACTIVE  
THEATER IN U. S.  
IN PHILADELPHIA**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Walnut Street Theater at Ninth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, is probably the oldest theater in the United States—that is to say, the oldest that has had a continuous history and is still the purveyor of nightly entertainment of a generally reputable and even refined character. In 1915 the theater closed its doors and its effects were sold; but this transaction merely proved to be the preliminary step toward reorganization.

In recent years the plays as a rule have been of popular character, though one of the successes of the stock company that held forth at the time of the temporary closing was Owen Wister's "The Virginian." On that company's last night the players made up a purse for Bertha, the scrubwoman who had been employed at the theater for 54 years. Since the reorganization the playhouse has been used by visiting attractions.

The shadowy glories of the place probably mean little to its present-day frequenters. The building was put up in 1808 and was opened Feb. 2, 1809, as the New Circus. The feats of the French and Spanish gymnasts were rather languidly received, and in 1812 the New Circus became the Olympic Theater. The new name did not bring prosperity, for in 1813 there was a sheriff's sale. In 1818 a stock company of citizens took it over.

William Warren and William B. Wood acquired it in 1820, reopening it with their stock company on Nov. 11, pending the rebuilding of their Chestnut Street Theater, which had been burned. They spent a large sum of money on the New Theater, as the Walnut was then called, changing the stage, which was designed for circus acts, into one suitable for dramatic performances. They refurbished the whole interior and provided a separate entrance for the pit.

On Nov. 27 Home's tragedy, "Douglas," was performed with the 15-year-old Edwin Forrest making his stage debut as Young Norval. The takings were \$219. At his two next performances the receipts were \$252 and \$215. Forrest then decided to drop the child prodigy plan of action, and entered upon a long apprenticeship in theaters west of the Alleghenies. Jan. 8, 1821, Edmund Kean appeared in "Richard III," with \$1178 in the house. He played to \$1397 on his benefit night. Wood says in his history of Philadelphia stage affairs of the period.

It was Edmund Kean, Wood complains, who started in the United States the disillusionizing custom of taking curtain calls. Wood and Warren on their Baltimore and Philadelphia seasons with Kean cleared \$10,440, a welcome entry on the profit side of their ledger, for often the night's takings at the Walnut were less than the average daily expense of running the house, \$305.50. Charles Matthews, the famous English comedian, drew an average of \$450, while Junius Brutus Booth played to \$325. The rivalry between the elder Booth and Edmund Kean was almost as warm as that of Forrest and Macready.

The following season Wood and

Warren opened their rebuilt Chestnut Street Theater, and the Walnut became a circus once more under the old name of the Olympic. In the season of 1829-30 Herr Cline, a rope walker, had a month's engagement. One of his specialties, "A Tar's Vicissitudes," "delineated the ever-varied incidents peculiar to the life of a sailor, describing in the most intelligible manner many occurrences of a nautical life, and plainly characterizing the feelings, habits and eccentricities of an American tar." Box seats were 50 cents, pit 25, gallery 12½; family boxes, seating 20, \$12.

On each bill with the circus acts were melodramas and "roaring" farces performed by the stock company. On Oct. 26, 1829, after Sig. Cubano had ascended from the stage to the gallery on a single wire, "Rip Van Winkle," in a two-act version, was performed, with W. Chapman in the title rôle, and Joseph Jefferson the elder playing the schoolmaster. A week later a moving panorama was shown, advertised as giving an "exact representation of the engagement between the British and Turkish fleets, ending with a general bombardment and a blowing up of the vessels." Programs of these and many similar entertainments may be seen in the theater collection at Harvard University.

George Washington Custis' Indian drama, "Pocahontas," was brought out at the Walnut. Payne's opera, "Clari, the Maid of Milan," and "Fra Diavolo," were in the repertory as well as "The Cataract of the Ganges," and "Undine," spectacular melodramas; also the "united productions of Rowe and Shakespeare," being "Richard III" and "Jane Shore" in one play. During the season of 1842-43 the Walnut was leased by Charlotte Cushman. She had probably the best company that ever appeared at this theater. In "London Assurance" she appeared first as Pert and afterward as Lady Gay Spanker, succeeding Mrs. John Brougham. The first cast included Placide, Brougham, Davenport, and Chipendale. "The Love Chase," "The Hon. Eymoon," and "The School for Scandal" were given that season, and James H. Hackett appeared as Palstaff in "The Merry Wives" and "Henry IV," and as Rip in "Rip Van Winkle." Some years earlier Charlotte Cushman had made her first featured appearances in "The Naiad Queen." By 1849 she had added tragic pieces to her repertory and played for some time at the Walnut in "Macbeth," "Guy Rannering" and "The Lady of Lyons."

In 1854 the Mario-Grisi opera company sang to overflowing houses. In 1855 John Brougham acted Boucicault's "Old Heads and Young Hearts" at the Walnut, after playing this piece 100 nights in New York. The same season E. L. Davenport came to the Walnut as star with Miss Fanny Vining as his leading woman. She soon afterward became Mrs. Davenport. Dion Boucicault and Agnes Robertson appeared the same season in "Grimaldi," "Used Up," and other Boucicault comedies. Davenport later brought out George H. Baker's "Francesca da Rimini," a poetic tragedy that held the stage for 40 years, being afterward played by Lawrence Barrett and Otis Skinner. Mrs. John Drew, mother of the present John Drew, played Francesca and Davenport was Lanciotto. John Drew the elder was a favorite of the time in

Irish comedies. Maggie Mitchell, who is now living in retirement in New York, appeared as a star in 1859 in "The Pet of the Petticoats." "Fanchon, the Cricket," was her most popular play.

In 1860, after Matilda Heron acted "Camille" at the Walnut, Davenport had a record-breaking engagement of eight weeks, appearing in "Richard III," "Fashion" (both the same evening, a five-hour bill), "Wild Oats," "Macbeth," "Othello," "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," "Hamlet," "Brutus," or "The Fall of Tarquin," "Don Caesar," "Pizarro," "The Lady of Lyons," "The Stranger," "The Road to Ruin," "Robert Emmett," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Knowles' William Tell." This repertory will indicate how justly E. L. Davenport has been called the most versatile actor the American theater has produced, ranging as it does from heavy oratorical and introspective tragedy, through romantic rôles that were now dignified and now swash-buckling, to the musical comedy fooling of his ever-popular William in "Black-Eyed Susan," in which he sang, and danced a hornpipe.

**NEGRO PLAYERS  
OF NEW YORK IN  
THREE PLAYLETS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"The Rider of Dreams," "Granny Maumee," and "Simon the Cyrenian" by Ridgely Torrence, acted by Negro players, presented by Mrs. Norman Hapgood, under the direction of Robert Edmond Jones, at the Garden Theater, New York City, evening of April 5. The players: Blanche Deas, Joseph Burt, Opal Cooper, Alexander Rogers, Marie Jackson-Stuart, Fannie Parkington, Lottie Clough, Andrew Bishop, Lottie Grady, Theodore Roosevelt Bolin, John T. Butler, Jesse Shipp, Robert Atkin, Thomas William, Frederick Slade, Jerome Osborne, Ralph Hernandez, Jervis Wilson, Earl Taylor, Lisle Berridge, Thomas William and Muriel Smith.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Negro on the stage has so long been associated with the floral wreath bedecking the venerable brow of Uncle Tom that it is time some one came along with a movement to make place in the theater for the Negro who can carry another sort of crown. The Negro apparently has his crown of thorns to wear, and out of his travail under that burden there should grow a drama smacking of the American soil. Mrs. Hapgood has taken a step in this direction. It is a significant step, and if the undertaking does not receive encouraging support from all those who talk about an American drama it is because there is no sincerity in that talk.

Mr. Torrence's plays are not great, but there is a fire in them that warms the heart and ignites the imagination. The players Mrs. Hapgood has brought together are no more than promising amateurs, but in their acting there is a sincerity of feeling and a sympathy of understanding that projects the plays with vivid effect. Not the least entertaining and, if the word may be allowed, uplifting feature of the program consists of characteristic Negro songs and spirituals by the Ciel Club, and these make the usually unbearable music between the acts more than acceptable.

In "The Rider of Dreams" Opal Cooper as Madison Sparrow has dreamed a fine dream for himself, a dream that leads him to the top of the world and offers him all the world has to offer, if he will only go out and take it. He takes first the \$800 his wife has saved through a dozen wringing, scrubbing years, and with that he plans, with a white man, to go into the business of buying, low and selling high. He takes next, and from the same white man, the loan of a guitar which the white man had previously taken, not as a loan, from Dr. Williams. And now he sits at his supper table in a perfect ecstasy over a future of fine living, with every tooth in his head gold-capped, and every chord on the guitar expressive of the harmony singing in his heart. Done with the Lord, from henceforth Madison Sparrow shifts for himself, and shifts well. But Lucy sees how he is slipping down toward what she is characteristically pleased to term a fery lake. She understands that his very ecstasy is a desperate and losing wrestle with the evil one. And the knock on the door quite obviously is caused by the hard knuckles of Dr. Williams. But the doctor is one of those angels entertained unawares. Before he leaves he has given the guitar to Madison for the maximum price, his promise to walk the narrow path. And the curtain falls as Madison bemoans the fact that somebody is always spoiling his dreams, and that all he wants is to dream his own dreams in his own way.

In this piece Mr. Cooper does one scene which ranks at the very top of the season's histrionic records. That scene is where he chants his dream, and the ecstasy of it can clearly be seen vibrating every inch of the man. Here all restraint of acting is cast aside. The Negro acts what is within him. For one splendid moment he sinks within the character. At other times he, like the others, is pardonably awkward, hesitating; pardonably because Negro actors should not be judged, at first, as white players are judged. The Negroes have not had the same training behind them.

"Granny Maumee" is a tragedy which casts a spell over the audience. Granny's eyes, years ago, were lost when she rushed into the flames around the stake to which her Sammy had been tied by a white man guilty of the crime the black boy was being burned for. Since then she had waited for another black son. Pearl is coming with her little baby. Granny attires herself in gala red and awaits the wonderful moment when she shall hold the child in her arms. All the time she knows her sight will be restored. It does come back, and one of the first things she sees is that her great-grandson is not black, but white. Granny sinks back into a

maudlin manipulation of the charms and witchery of African savagery, preparing for the approaching father of the baby the same fate he, Sammy, suffered. But she sees a vision of this Sammy, and he bids her forgive. So she sends the man away. There is no vengeance, and therein she proves herself royal black, and passes away in the pride of that conviction.

Marie Jackson-Stuart plays Granny Maumee, for the most part quite acceptably, but there are times, particularly towards the end, where her reading and action drag monotonously. This may be a fault of direction rather than of the player. Considerable effect is robbed from the incantation scene by the use of too much light. Cutting the lights down for that scene and sending them up at its close is not as effective as another method might be; candles, say, and very few of those. As it lies, however, the scene is done with gripping power.

"Simon the Cyrenian" tells of the substitution of Simon as the cross-bearer for the Nazarene. Dealing freely with the Biblical text, it makes Simon an African warrior faltering between his duty to his people and a conscience which has shown him the sorrows of the world in one man's eyes. Procula, wife of Pilate, entreates him to take the Nazarene's part, while Acté, a Princess of Egypt, reminds him of worldly conquest in store if he clings to Africa only. The scene in which Simon finally admits he is a follower of the Nazarene, and takes upon himself the red robe, the crown of thorns and the cross, has considerable strength, in that it is easy to feel that the revivings of the mockers are directed, not at Simon and the Nazarene alone, but at the Negro race itself. Mr. Butler's Simon is crude, but strong, and the Barabbas of Jesse Shipp is vivid. Inez Clough, who plays Pilate's wife, has some command of a talent for emotional acting which will probably develop notably. The talent of most of the players is latent; even should be apparent shortly. Even now, quite clearly the thought precedes the action and word.

The ability of Mr. Jones as director and scenic designer is best illustrated in this last piece. It is no easy task to decide just how to picture the journey to Golgotha without populating the stage with a surplus of supernumeraries who would probably break the illusion into small bits. Mr. Jones has performed that task as a master technician should. He has eliminated all minor details, and shows, actually, only the tops of the three crosses and the insignia born by the mobs.

**LONDON NOTES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England, March 8.—On the stage of the Royalty Theatre is a delightful play called "Remnant," and its message can be heard by all who in the meadowland go out to welcome its fair fragrance. To Miss Marie Lohr all praise, all gratitude. To Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie a very just acknowledgment. To the authors, Mr. Nicodemus, who is fighting in France, and Mr. Michael Morton, a cheer to the echo; they have written a play of which the London stage can certainly be proud.

"Petticoats," first postponed to Tuesday last, is now to be presented at the Garrick on Saturday, and with this new arrangement Miss Millie Hylton is enabled to take up the leading part as at first intended.

The London Repertory Theater gave a final performance of "Partnership" on Tuesday afternoon, and further announcements are withdrawn. Meanwhile the Théâtre des Allées has taken up the dates and extra performances are announced. Today and tomorrow "La Petite Châcolatière" is to be repeated. On Saturday afternoon and evening "Le Malade Imaginaire" will be given again, and on March 13, 15, 16, 20, 22 and 23, at 2:30, "Miquette et sa Mère" will be presented, with a cast which includes Mme. Dépernay and Mlle. Régine Flory.

"The Land of Promise" will be withdrawn at the New Theater on Saturday, March 31, and on April 7, Mr. Dion Boucicault will present a triple bill consisting of a new one-act play written by Sir James Barrie called "Charwomen and the War," a new two-act light comedy by Mr. Alan Alexander Milne, the sub-editor of Punch, and lastly a revival of the first scene of Sir James Barrie's comedy, "Leonora," afterward called "The Adored One," and now to be entitled "Seven Women." There are five characters in "Charwomen and the War," four women and one man, the man to be played by Mr. G. H. Mulcahy, the women by Miss Jean Cadell, Miss Clare Greet, Miss Pollie Emery and Miss Ivy Williams. In the new two-act comedy by Mr. Milne, Miss Peggy Kurton will make her first appearance in legitimate comedy, and the cast will include Miss Helen Haye, Mr. Nigel Playfair, Mr. Martin Lewis and Mr. Dion Boucicault. In "Seven Women" the principal parts have been assigned to Miss Netta Westcott, Mr. Gordon Ash and Miss Irene Vanbrugh.

The first item in the mixed bill to be given at the Ambassadors on Friday, March 16, is to be altered, but the three last items remain as announced. The leading characters in "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" will be played by Mr. George Elton as Botal, Mr. C. M. Hallard as Simoa Colline, Mr. Charles Doran as Dulaster, Mr. W. G. Fay as Boiscourier, and Mr. Murri Moncrieff as a blind piper. Miss Lillian McCarthy as Catherine "Class." Mr. Robert Vanittart's one-act play, will be played by Miss Lillian McCarthy, Mr. C. M. Hallard and Mr. Doran. "Gonzague" will be enacted by MM. Leon Morton, Jules Delacore, Murri Moncrieff, F. Crommelynck and Mlle. Valentine Tessier.

**NEW YORK NOTES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After a week's lull, Broadway goes back to the trenches this week. Saturday night B. Iden Payne produced, at the Garrick, a play of Irish life, "Grasshopper," adapted by Padraic Colum and Mrs. F. E. Washburn Freund from the original of Keyserling, Baltic poet and dramatist. Monday night Arnold Daly made his first appearance as a Belasco star at the Belasco in "The Very Minute," by John Meehan, an American author new to the theater. The scenes are in a small eastern college town and the leading character is the son of the president of the university. At the Liberty Monday night Lew Fields appeared in Frank Mandel's "Bosom Friends," a play about a small town in Pennsylvania.

At the Knickerbocker George Arliss revived "Disraeli" Monday night, with Jeanne Eagels and Margaret Dale in the cast. Monday afternoon Butler Davenport produced his latest play, "Difference in Gods," at the Bramhall Playhouse. Tonight Sir Herbert Tree returns to the New Amsterdam for a four weeks' engagement, presenting "Colonel Newcome," Michael Morton's dramatization of Thackeray's story, "The Newcomes." The cast includes Elsie Mackaye, Clara T. Bracy, Adelaide Prince, Alice Augarde Butler, Katherine Sayre, Robert Reddell, Warburton Gamble, Sydney Greenstreet, E. S. Forbes, Charles Coleman and G. W. Anson. And if the man who has to see all the new plays is inclined to scowl at the prospect before him this week he is urged to remember that there is something to be glad about. At the Standard Theater Patricia Collinge is appearing in "Pollyanna."

Theatrical conditions during the war are expected to parallel those which have existed in Europe since August, 1914. The managers along Broadway have had a more or less profitable season, and they are not making any particular plans to curtail operations. They would like to know, however, just how much the finances of the people are to be affected by the war, and some of them are inclined to be a bit cautious as to the future. They see no reason why light plays should not hold popularity throughout the war. They have angled enough for the tired business man to know how to please an audience weary of war headlines. Distraction from depressing news will not be hard to supply. There is always the bouncing chorus and the innocent chorus man, and there are thousands of jokes which are ready to do service again at this critical time. There ought to be, too, an increased opportunity for plays that make one think, although without doubt the pieces that aim solely to amuse will draw the larger houses, so long as they are meritorious.

England is an ally now, but no offense is intended toward a friend in the expression of the hope that the plays produced here during the stress of a war in which America is engaged will not fall to the level of those which have crossed the Atlantic from London during the past year.

The new Bijou Theater, next to the new Morosco, on West Forty-fifth Street, is designed in the style of Louis XVI, with a color scheme of blue, ivory and gold. The pillars supporting the proscenium arch are white marble, and the lobby walls are finished in gold mosaic. The house seats 650, of which 236 are in the balcony. There are two balcony boxes and none in the orchestra. The theater is the fourth of the Shubert string in this city and the fifth in the block between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

In an appeal for funds to promote the civic theater movement, Miss Henrietta Rodman says: "We have been wondering for a long time why the auditoriums of the New York schools, seating from 500 to 1500, were not used for civic theaters where the best plays produced in New York might be presented at about one-third of Broadway prices. The Board of Education approved this plan and gave generous cooperation. Clifford Devenux and his company, who play regularly at Columbia and other universities, agreed to present their repertory. Seats were offered at 10, 20 and 30 cents. Then we discovered why this great educational movement had not been made before. The Fire Department was forced by its regulations to interfere. The commissioner of licenses demanded a fee of \$250 for each play produced, thus making performances at popular prices impossible. The Board of Education and the Fire Department are ready to cooperate with us to make it practical to present professional companies in approved plays in public school auditoriums. Will you help us to get these civic theaters—now closed by red tape—open to the people?"

Lee Shubert and John Craig are putting on a new play entitled "Madge," by Mrs. Justine Lewis; it will probably be brought out in Boston. Mr. Dillingham is considering the advisability of sending his Hippodrome show on tour this summer under canvas. Fred C. Whitney is planning to revive the musical piece, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." On the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-first Street, Messrs. Kendall are to construct a theater seating 5052, which will make it the largest in the city. A notice says the Broadway end will be used for business purposes, from which it is inferred that the box office will be on that end.



JOHN DREW IN  
"MAJOR PENDENNIS"  
AT THE HOLLIS

John Drew in "Major Pendennis," comedy by Langdon Mitchell, adapted from Thackeray's novel "Pendennis," staged by H. Iden Payne, first time in Boston, Hollis Street Theater, evening of April 9. The cast:

John Drew in "Major Pendennis," comedy by Langdon Mitchell, adapted from Thackeray's novel "Pendennis," staged by H. Iden Payne, first time in Boston, Hollis Street Theater, evening of April 9. The cast:

Adaptations of literary classics, fictional in form, for use on the stage usually and regrettably show a license by the adapter which Langdon Mitchell has perfectly illustrated in this reconstruction of Thackeray's story. This process of picking and choosing and recasting so as to make Major Pendennis and not his nephew Arthur Pendennis the dominant figure of the play obviously had for its aim the magnification of the "star," Mr. Drew, who, as the retired army officer and guardian of the good name and fair fortunes of the Pendennis family, aided much by his acting in creating whatever sense of illusion the performance last evening had.

Of course the habitual mannerisms long associated with this favorite interpreter of society roles were manifest. But they were subordinated to a creditable interpretation of a character not without its virtues albeit more or less conventional, worldly and self-regarding. Aided by his company, even if handicapped by his play adapter, Mr. Drew did contrive to make the audience live for a time in circles of British society that Thackeray satirized felicitously. And this despite the fact that though the clothes worn, the furniture used and the words uttered were Victorian, the pronunciation and enunciation of some members of the cast were pitifully Gothic and of today. In this respect neither Mr. Drew nor Mr. Kingsford erred, the former because of his early association with players of the old school, and the latter because of his English nativity and training.

The adaptation is not a play in the technical sense of the word—like the novel details the strategy by which Arthur Pendennis is successfully saved from mesalliance with Emily Fotheringay, a provincial actress, Fanny Bolton, the daughter of a washwoman, and Blanche Amory, and finally brought safe to union with proper and winsome Laura Bell. Incidentally, there is much of that clever, sometimes cynical and always wise comment of Thackeray, which Mr. Mitchell has transferred with less mutilation than the characters.

Of the company special credit is due to the players who took the parts of Arthur Pendennis, Lady Claverling, Emily Fotheringay and Capt. John Costigan, her father. The performance, as a whole, may be praised for the frictionless manner in which it sped on its way and the assurance with which the work was done, Boston profiting by experimenting done earlier in the tour.

Mr. Drew had many recalls and was forced to make a speech of acknowledgment which had the merit of being brief and modest. For his own sake and for that of his celebrated kinsfolk he is usually welcomed with a brilliant first-night audience in a city where quite early in the history of the American stage the player won a place as man as well as artist.

"GARDEN OF ALLAH"  
AT BOSTON OPERA

"The Garden of Allah," dramatic spectacle in four acts, dramatized from Robert Hichens' novel of the same name by Robert Hichens and Mary Anderson; Boston Opera House, evening of April 9. The cast:

Domini Enfield.....Sarah Truax  
Suzanne.....Pearl Gray  
Count Antonio.....Howard Gould  
Father Roubert.....Albert Andrus  
Captain de Trevigny.....Edward Everett  
The Sand Diviner.....Saleem Ayoub  
Larbi.....Houard  
Irene.....Faddma  
Boris Androvsky.....William Jeffrey

"The Garden of Allah," a dramatic spectacle, is the story of a monk, who, tiring of confinement, breaks his vows and seeks the open world. His romance with an English woman, whom he meets in the desert, ends with his return to his devotional life. Both find surcease in renunciation. The long play is divided into eight scenes and seven rather long intermissions. The pictorial staging, of course, is the feature of the production: the camels, caravans, chattering Arabs, sand dunes and dance halls representing life in the desert and in Algerian cities.

Possibly in opposition to the rather sluggish pace of the story, the performance is kept in a melodramatic key both in the acting of the principals and in the management of the supernumeraries. Granting the conventionality of their material, Mr. Jeffrey acted both with simplicity and strength, though he is deficient in breath control; Miss Truax played Domini with grace, dignity and pathos, and Mr. Gould was an efficient Count Antonio. Here and there a minor role stood out vividly. The scenic features, and the unusual lighting effects of the Lieber production are reproduced for this popular-priced engagement.

## AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"The Garden of Allah," 8.  
Copley—"She Stoops to Conquer," 8.15.  
Hollis—John Drew in "Major Pendennis," 8.15.  
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7.45.  
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8.10.  
Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8.15.  
Mattinee—Daily at Keith's, 1.45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2.10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Boston Opera House, Mattinee, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2.10.

GOLDSMITH COMEDY  
AT COPLEY THEATER

"She Stoops to Conquer," comedy by Oliver Goldsmith, presented by the Henry Jewett Players at the Copley Theater, evening of April 9. The cast:

Mrs. Hardcastle.....Beatrice Miller  
Mr. Hardcastle.....Fred W. Parnin  
Tony Lumpkin.....H. Conway Wingfield  
Kate Hardcastle.....Gwendys Morris  
Constance Neville.....Jessamine Newcombe  
Jack Slang.....J. Casler-West  
Dick Muggins.....Henry Bell  
Aminadab.....George Reed  
Tom Twist.....Frederick Allen  
Stingo.....Nicholas Joy  
Young Marlowe.....Lionel Glenister  
George Hastings.....Leon Gordon  
Sir Charles Marlowe.....Leonard Craske

This performance had ensemble, style, atmosphere. These qualities, none too common in the theater, are due to the special adaptability of the Jewett Players to British drama, exhibited in contemporary plays this season at the Copley and now in Goldsmith's old comedy. If not comedy, strictly speaking, Goldsmith's play is at least elegant farce, needing a dignified as well as a sprightly performance if it is to achieve its true effect. At the Copley Goldsmith's personages are presented, as ladies and gentlemen, slightly eccentric, of course, but not the clowns they too often have been in revivals of this play in recent years. Mr. Glenister, in particular, succeeds in making of Young Marlowe something more than the usual silly cad.

Mr. Parnin repeated the mellow and authoritative impersonation he gave at the Hollis Street Theater with Miss Annie Russell. Miss Morris made a sensible as well as a comely Kate. This role is romantically comic but too often is sentimentalized. It was pleasant to see Mrs. Hardcastle played with such authority by a young actress, though Miss Miller makes up too young to coincide with the Tony of this cast, who is unusually mature. Mr. Wingfield misses something of the youthful irresponsibility in the character.

Mr. Gordon might have been a better selection for the role of Tony, though he is a capable Hastings. Miss Newcombe romped amusingly as Constance, and Mr. Craske acted at least three small parts with variety. Cameron Matthews succeeded in being lustily funny as Diggorry, a character that is usually so over-acted it is not amusing at all. A simple "front scene" for the tavern episode might shorten the tedious wait in the first act.

## BOSTON NOTES

"Monsieur Beaucaire," the dramatization of Booth Tarkington's story, is to be given in Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening, April 11, by the Lend-Hand Dramatic Club of Greater Boston, for the benefit of the Red Cross and home relief work. Miss Ann Brighers will have the title role and Miss Elizabeth Kyle that of Lady Mary.

Hall Caine's newest melodrama, "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," is to have its first performance Wednesday evening at the Shubert Theater, with a cast including Derwent Hall Caine, Edmund Brees, Miss Mabel Tallaferrero, Mme. Yorska and Whitford Kane.

"A Tailor-Made Man," after four weeks at the Hollis Street Theater, moved to the Tremont Theater last evening to continue its Boston run.

For the week beginning April 16 at the Copley Theater the Henry Jewett Players will appear in Ibsen's "Pillars of Society."

Changes for the week beginning April 23 will bring to Boston four plays not yet seen here: Miss Elsie Ferguson in "Shirley Kaye" at the Hollis Street Theater; Galsworthy's "The Pigeon" at the Copley Theater; "The Year of the Tiger," the Harvard prize play, at the Castle Square Theater for the first time anywhere; and Percy Mackaye's "Mater," acted by amateurs under the auspices of the Drama League of Boston, in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music building. On April 30 a double bill at the Copley will include "Don," which was played in Boston by the New Theater Company and at the St. James Theater, and "The Lost Silk Hat," a comedy by Lord Dunsany not yet played in Boston.

M. Jacques Copeau, director of Le Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier, a Parisian experimental playhouse, will speak in French at Harvard Hall 1, Harvard College, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The lecture is open to the public.

Miss Cecil Spooner began a fortnight's engagement at the Castle Square Theater last evening in her own comedy-drama in four acts, "My Irish Cinderella"; and pleased the audience with her lively impersonation of a witty and warm-hearted charity child, who is palmed off on an English lord as his granddaughter. She turns out to be the real heir after all. The piece recalls, not too closely, "Peg o' My Heart" and "Little Lord Fauntleroy," with a dash of "The Little Princess." As popular-priced entertainment it is fair.

NEW MEMBERS OF  
WAYS AND MEANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Sterling of Illinois and Representative Martin of Louisiana, were named today as the new Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Martin, Progressive, voted with the Democrats when the House was organized.

The rest of the committee was unchanged, the holdover Republicans being: Fordney of Michigan, Gardner of Massachusetts, Moore of Pennsylvania, Green of Iowa, Sloan of Nebraska, Hill of Connecticut, Longworth of Ohio and George W. Fairchild of New York.

MAN WHO BOUGHT  
BOTTLE OF LIQUOR  
FOR SOLDIER FINED

Former Guardsman Ordered by Judge to Pay \$50 in the Northampton District Court

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Because he purchased a bottle of whiskey for a National Guardsman and the guardsman became incapacitated after using the whiskey, Patrick F. Jackson was fined \$50 on a charge of interfering with a member of the National Guard while on duty, in the District Court here yesterday. This is the first case of this kind to come up in this county, and a large number of people signified their approval of the court's action. Jackson himself had been a guardsman but had physically disqualified.

Capt. Thomas J. Hammond, who appeared for the prosecution, said the case should establish the fact that the United States Government will not allow any interference with soldiers on any active duty.

He added that a jail sentence for the former soldier would not be requested, as Jackson had done good service at the Mexican border last summer. Captain Hammond said, also: "In time of war the Government regards guard duty as highly important, and it will not tolerate interference of any kind. This case had been brought to impress this fact upon every one. I want members of my company protected from thoughtlessness on the part of civilians, who must understand that guardsmen must be in a condition to perform duty at all times. The guardsman who saw service at the Mexican border undertakes this fully. I shall request that further interference be dealt with more severely."

## Guardsmen Offered Liquor

A man offered two members of the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., liquor from a bottle while they were on duty in the Fenway last night, whereupon they promptly arrested him and had him taken to the East Armory. Col. Edward L. Logan let the man go after giving him a sharp lecture. The man gave his name as Jesse Semple of 25 Bickford Street.

Tampering with the members of the National Guard by offering them liquor or in any other way will not be tolerated. "Don't fool with the guard," is the laconic advice Colonel Logan gives. No special orders have been given to the guardsmen to refuse liquor while on duty, as the case is felt to be fully covered in the general orders that a man on duty must have no communication with any one except in the strict performance of his duty.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS'  
WORK IS DESCRIBED

Wartime work for girls was discussed by Dr. Luther H. Gulick, president of the Camp Fire Girls of America, in speaking on the work of the organization before the Boston Sunday School Superintendents Union in Ford Hall last night. An immediate work for girls, the speaker said, would be in the direction of conserving existing food supplies by preventing waste in the home and extending the use of acceptable substitutes for the more widely used food products.

Many women could be released to fill the positions left by men joining the ranks and to replace men employees in factories and business establishments if the girls would perform the housework now done by servants, he said. An opportunity for service by the girls would be in connection with the home gardens and the canning, on a large scale, of the surplus products of one season for other seasons of the year. Dr. Gulick described the work of the Camp Fire Girls, and at the close 50 girls gave an exhibition of their work under the direction of Mrs. Gulick, the founder of the organization.

## MOTION PICTURES

Miss Mary Pickford's fourth film for Artcraft, "A Romance of the Redwoods," is being directed by Cecil DeMille. Francis X. Bushman and Miss Beverly Bayne are next to appear in a five-reel picture entitled "Cyclone Higgins, D. D., written and directed by W. Christie Cabanné. Vitaphone has purchased the motion picture rights to Alfred Henry Lewis' "Wolfville" stories. Maurice Tourneur and Lou Tellegen are now directing for Lasky. Miss Nance O'Neill will make no pictures at present for Mutual because of the demands of her stage work in "The Wanderer," at the Manhattan Theater, New York City. David Wark Griffith is expected to begin in May his first picture for release by Artcraft. Porter Emerson Browne has been added to the Goldwyn scenario staff. William S. Hart has renewed his contract with Ince-Triangle for two years. Arthur Hopkins is to direct Miss Maxine Elliott's second Goldwyn picture, Robert Harron, who has long acted in Mae Marsh's Triangle pictures, is to be her leading man in her second Goldwyn feature. The first Roscoe Arbuckle comedy for Paramount will be released April 23.

## FULLER SISTERS SING

At Fuller Hall, Cambridge, Monday evening, the Misses Dorothy, Rosalind and Cynthia Fuller, appearing in costumes of the early Victorian period, gave a recital of British folk songs, partly with accompaniment of harp. Their program opened with the "Slingshot's" Apology and included "Children's Action Songs," "Romances," "Songs of Country Work and Play" and "Songs of Happy Lovers." The concert was given under the auspices of the Cambridge Social Union.

MALDEN MINISTERS  
TO ASK REMOVAL  
OF LIQUOR NOTICES

Association at Meeting Today Votes to Request That They Be Taken From Street Cars

MALDEN, Mass.—At a noon meeting of the Malden Ministers Association at the Malden Y. M. C. A. today it was voted to request the advertising company which has the contract for all advertising in street cars of the Boston Elevated to remove all liquor advertisements in street cars running into Malden, which is no-liquor territory.

Today's action was a sequence to a protest made to Matthew C. Brush, president of the Elevated. President Brush informed the association that the Elevated had let the contract for advertising to another company for a period of years and that unless the liquor advertisements were obnoxious they could not be removed on account of the terms of the advertising contract. The ministers believe that the liquor advertisements in a city which annually votes against the sale of liquor are obnoxious, and so the matter will be taken up with the advertising company in an effort to have the advertisements removed.

The Rev. James E. Carlyon, secretary of the association, reported today that several business firms whose advertisements have appeared on an illuminated bill board on Pleasant Street on Sunday evenings have signified their willingness to withdraw their advertising from the company if the sign is illuminated on Sunday evenings. The ministers have been protesting this illuminated sign for some time.

## REAL ESTATE

Emile F. Coulon has sold the lot at 109 Bay State Road with an area of 3461 square feet, assessed for \$15,800, to Frank H. Lahey.

Sadie Atkins has purchased from Frank Stern a four-story brick house and 1161 square feet of land at 57 Lowell Street, West End, assessed for \$12,700, of which \$5200 is land value; also a four-story brick house and 1176 square feet of land at 12 Minot Street, assessed for \$10,100, of which \$4700 applies on the land.

The four-story brick house and lot at 72 Bowdoin street, together with 1200 square feet of land, carrying an assessment of \$14,000, has been bought by Edmund I. Leeds from Josephine E. Mahar.

## NORTH END AND SOUTH END

Ginlia Capodilupo has sold to Genaro De Gruttola, the five-story brick mercantile building at 163 Endicott Street, North End. There is a land area of 1043 square feet valued at \$7300, a part of the \$14,100 assessment. Provident Realty Company has sold to Julia Bencal the 2½-story brick house and 1100 square feet of land at 17 Bradford Street, South End. The total taxed value is \$2500 and the land carries \$1400 of it.

## ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Edwin Phillips has bought the three-story brick apartment house at 21 Nazing Street, Roxbury, owned by Daniel E. Measures. The property is assessed for \$28,700 including \$2700 carried on the 5910 square feet of land. Charles W. Russell has bought from Elliot B. Church a frame dwelling house and 3962 square feet of land at 123 Dakota Street, Dorchester. This estate is valued at \$6700.

## BLOCK OF STORES IN BROOKLINE

Approximately 16,500 feet of land on the northerly corner of Harvard and Green streets, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, have been sold by Max Shoolman to Paul and Caroline Carbone. The grantor has just erected on this land a block of six stores built of terra-cotta with marble and glass fronts. Four of the stores have been rented. The grantor was represented by Henry W. Savage, Inc., and the purchasers by Whitcomb & Company, 10 State Street.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Norfolk St., 411, Ward 21: City of Boston, J. E. McLaughlin; brick school house.  
Ewer St., 41, Ward 11: Edison Electric Illuminating Company; brick power house.  
Washington St., 3228, Ward 22: W. G. Richardson, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.  
Cambridge St., 6, Ward 5: W. P. Blake; alter hotel.  
So. Eden St., 38, Ward 3: A. Di Plate; alter mercantile.  
Washington St., 765, Ward 5: Weeks Real Estate Trust; alter store and offices.

SUFFRAGE GAINS IN  
WISCONSIN SENATE

MADISON, Wis.—Taking the opponents of woman suffrage by surprise, the Wisconsin Senate today passed, under a suspension of rules, 20 to 12, the bill providing for a State-wide vote on full suffrage for women in November, 1918.

## GOVERNMENT SUES RAILROAD

HARTFORD, Conn.—Damages aggregating \$101,991 are sought in action brought in the Federal Court on behalf of the Government against the New Haven road. The suit is for non-payment of certain portions of the Government tax on net incomes for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912.

## SENTENCE IN ARSON CASE

Five to six years in State Prison was the sentence imposed upon Harry Green, in the Superior Court yesterday, for setting fire to a house in Marion Street, East Boston.

BETTER SERVICE  
UPON ELEVATED  
LINES PROPOSED

(Continued from page one)

extension to Everett; addition of 100 multiple-unit cars for use in the East Boston tunnel; addition of 42 rapid-transit cars on the Forest Hills-Sullivan Square line; addition of 35 rapid-transit cars on the Harvard Square-Park Street-Andrew Square subway route.

But this is not all that ought to be done, continues the Public Service Commission's statement. There ought to be an investigation by the Boston Transit Commission of present and future needs for additional traffic facilities. The company should buy 10 new surface cars and further new cars should be substituted for small old-type cars now in use on surface lines. The pending legislation is needed to secure these additions. In anticipation of the passage of the bill, the company has already taken steps to secure this equipment. With the present equipment of the road there are, however, ways to remedy congested conditions. The commission proposes three as follows:

1—By increasing the number of eight-car trains operated on the Forest Hills-Sullivan Square route. This may be done by eliminating certain delays at the terminals.

2—By improving the work of inspectors and platform men at Park Street and other congested stations and transfer points. With regard to this the commission says:

Much time is lost at these points by encouraging passengers to jam into cars beyond the maximum of reasonable loading. Loading under such circumstances is slow and the track is blocked for following cars. Congestion will be diminished if this practice is discontinued and cars are dispatched more promptly. Some friction may be caused by so doing, but the public, on the whole, will be better accommodated. The inspection department of the commission has been directed to give particular attention to this matter and public cooperation is sought.

3—By turning back cars on certain routes at intermediate points. The commission finds that it is not necessary for all cars on certain long routes to continue to the end; they may be turned back after proceeding part of the distance.

There are on the Elevated system places where improvements ought to be made, improvements, which, in the opinion of the commission are "highly desirable and no more than just to the districts affected." The statement says in part with regard to these proposed improvements:

"The platforms used by the surface cars in the Harvard square station of the Cambridge subway are badly congested and should be enlarged. Plans for such enlargement have been made and work will probably be begun in the near future. In East Boston, the new cars which have been ordered will improve the service, but a prepayment area is desirable at Maverick Square to expedite car movement. Provision for the construction of such an area, as an extension of the East Boston tunnel, is made in the legislation recommended by the special commission.

"The failure of the city of Chelsea to grant track locations which would make it possible to establish a loop at the end of the Chelsea-Meridian street line has unfortunately made it impossible to use trailers upon this line, and has thus interfered with the service furnished to the people of East Boston as well as to the people of Chelsea. Facilities for looping back cars at City Point in South Boston are also desirable because of congestion in the summer months. Track locations on Farragut Road, which would have answered this purpose, were refused by the city Government some three years ago, but it is possible that a loop may be otherwise provided.

"The section of Brookline south of Beacon Street should have access to the Boylston Street subway, via Brookline Avenue, and the work of strengthening the bridge which carries this avenue over the Boston & Albany tracks, so that such operation will be feasible, is already under way.

"South Boston and division 3 in lower Dorchester have no large, modern cars and this has been a constant source of complaint. This is due," continues the statement, "to inability to operate the large cars at certain narrow corners, a situation which can be remedied as soon as the opening of the subway to Andrew Square allows the big cars to proceed to that point.

Reference is made to the proposed relief of congestion at Dudley Street by operating a line of surface cars in the morning rush hours from Grove Hall, via Warren Street or Blue Hill Avenue, local to the junction of Dudley Street and Harrison Avenue, then express, via Harrison Avenue (now wholly unused for passenger traffic) to the down-town district at Beach Street or Essex Street, reversing the process in the evening. To do this, the commission says, it would now be necessary to take certain cars out of the Dudley Street terminal and to make rather expensive repairs to the Harrison Avenue line. If any public demand for the proposed new line manifests itself, the commission is prepared to take the matter up, but in the absence of such a demand it has not felt that action was desirable.

A mild criticism is made by the commission because the Elevated shows a tendency to neglect the painting and proper maintenance of its equipment.

In closing, the commission directs attention to the fact that the company is now under new management and that it is facing trying situations, both financial and traffic. Under the circumstances, the commission believes the management is entitled to a reasonable opportunity to "make good."

FISH PRICES ARE  
AGAIN ADVANCED

Fish prices advanced today with only one vessel arriving at the South Boston fish pier, the schooner Elizabeth W. Nunan with 10,400 pounds fresh cod, haddock and pollock. Wholesale dealers' quotations per hundred-weight: Haddock \$7@12.50, steak cod \$12@17.25, market cod \$8@11, and pollock \$11.50.

Strikers from the various schooners, who have been out since March 1, held a meeting today and delegated an agent to go to New York to call out the tide fishermen. Orders also have been issued to call out the steam trawlers' crews, who have not been affected as yet. One vessel, the steamer Surge, is now at East Boston, held up by the order. Two trawlers, the Tide and Swell, are at the fish pier discharging the remainder of their big catch brought in Monday. Another is undergoing repairs at East Boston. The two at the fish pier are expected to be tied up when the fish is discharged.

MINIMUM WAGE  
FINDING PRAISED

Members of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission today issued the following order of the signature of Arthur N. Holcombe, member of the commission, in regard to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in upholding the validity of the Oregon minimum wage law:

"We are very much gratified with the decision of the Supreme Court. It shows that the Massachusetts law is, in all probability, also constitutional. It is a great satisfaction to those who have been working for the minimum wage here in Massachusetts for the last five years. It means that working women in this State can now be assured of the protection which the law was designed to confer upon them, that it is a complete vindication of the work of the men and women who have been trying to prevent the exploitation of women wage earners in this State, and that the decision is particularly timely because it means that the State can give adequate protection to the women who may be employed in the manufacture of war munitions."

WOOL MEN PLAN  
TO AID COUNTRY

Philadelphia wool men agreed to follow the lead of the Boston dealers, and place their stores at the disposal of the United States Government during the war with Germany, at a conference between representatives of the two groups in Boston yesterday. Following the meeting a committee of Boston dealers left for Washington where an inventory of available stock will be given and the exact nature of the needs of the Government along this line will be ascertained. Jacob F. Brown is chairman of this committee and John Wilcox, Albert Elliot and W. R. Cordingley are the other members.

Prices of April 2 are to be quoted for the Government, they have decided, and it is understood that New York, St. Louis and Wheeling, W. Va., are other cities to follow the lead of Boston. Inventory of all stock in these cities is to be taken and a price fixed to govern all transactions with the United States Government.

## BAND OF MERCY FORMED

More bands of mercy were formed throughout the United States during March this year than during any other month in the history of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals according to reports read at the monthly meeting of the directors today. For March, 1161 new bands of mercy were reported. Of these 358 were in schools of Massachusetts; 247 in schools of Rhode Island; 157 in schools of Virginia; 156 in schools of Connecticut; 76 in schools of South Carolina; 64 in schools of Florida; 44 in schools of Alabama; 15 in schools of Maryland; 12 each in Maine and Pennsylvania; 7 in schools of Ohio; 5 in schools of Texas; 2 each in New York and Louisiana; and 1 each in West Virginia, Kansas, California and Washington. The total number of bands of mercy to date is 107,221.

## FOOD COOPERATION PLANNED

About 100 employees of the Building Department of the City of Boston met today and appointed a committee to investigate the ways and means by which they could cooperate in reducing the cost of living and buy their flour, coal and potatoes by carlots and store them until needed. Each member is expected to pay his share of the transportation and cost. Other details are to be announced by the committee at a meeting next Saturday.

## LUMBER BOARD APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the important work of estimating the amounts of American lumber that will be needed in Europe for reconstruction purposes the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announces the appointment of four special trade commissioners: John R. Walker of Washington, D. C.; Nelson C. Brown of Syracuse, N. Y.; Roger E. Simmons of Hagerstown, Md., and A. H. Oxholm of San Francisco.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

"Use of Home Gardening" is the topic of a lecture to be given by Miss Jane B. Patten at the Chilton Club today. Students are asked to enroll in the student volunteer service to aid in war work. Applications should be made at the office. A week-end house party will be held next week by the juniors at Rockaway Inn, Clifton. Clarence D. Usher gave a lecture on "Armenia Today" at the dormitories last night.

ORIENTAL SOCIETY  
ANNUAL MEETING  
OPENS IN BOSTON

Members of Organization From All Over the United States Hold Business Session

Gathered from all over the United States about 60 members of the American Oriental Society convened in annual session a little before noon today in the house of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on Newbury Street. The president, Prof. George A. Barton, presided, with Franklin Edgerton of the University of Pennsylvania as secretary. A brief business meeting related to arrangements for the three-day convention and routine matters, the election of officers and other important matters being postponed until tomorrow afternoon.

The address of the president, Prof. George A. Barton of Bryn Mawr College, concerned ancient Babylonian expressions of the religious sense. He compared Babylonian religion with the Chinese and Egyptian and quoted from an account of the creation of man that he has just discovered in the tablets from Nippur in the University Museum at Philadelphia.

Smith College has been making a collection of clay tablets in the cuneiform writing of old Babylon. A group of these, numbering nearly a score, dating from about 2000 B. C., were offered in facsimile, translation and translation by Prof. E. Grant of Smith College at the afternoon session. They comprised court agreements, sales, loans, leases, receipts and lists from the reigns of Babylonian kings.

Prof. A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia University is to give some etymological notes on old Persian inscriptions. Dr. F. R. Blake and Dr. A. Emmer of Johns Hopkins University are to speak of a new Hebrew grammar and Prof. E. W. Hopkins of Yale on the origin of the ablative case. A comparison of Greek words is to be made by Dr. J. B. Nies of Brooklyn. Prof. L. C. Barrett of Trinity College is to read a paper on Hindu sculpture and architecture. The former, he thinks, falls far short of high attainment while the aims of architecture seem to have held it back from the greatest faults of Hindu sculpture. In a discussion of the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology comes to the conclusion that Isaiah does not teach the inviolability of Jerusalem. An ancient bowl in "Manichaean" script is the subject of a brief paper to be given by J. A. Montgomery of the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. C. C. Torrey of Yale is to speak on several passages from the Koran.

An informal reception this evening will conclude the day's proceedings. Tomorrow evening the annual dinner will take place.

THE HUDSON  
PIANO STORE

THE CHICKERING PIANO of today is the result of the genius and experience of the Chickering family and its loyal employees covering a period of nearly one hundred years. It is one of the masterpieces of American industry. This store is proud to offer it to its clientele.

Hudson Piano Store  
The J. L. Hudson Co.  
188-90 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

"PIANOLA"  
Player-Piano

—the only Player-Piano having those vitally important expression-control features—the THEMISTIDE and the METROSTYLE. Grand and upright models.

Other instruments in exchange. Convenient payments. Sold in Michigan only by

Grinnell Bros.  
24 STORES. HEADQUARTERS  
243-247 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

## WINDER PRINTING CO.

"The Big Hurry-Up Printer"  
With a Modern Equipment  
Main 4433, 81-83 Park Pl., Detroit, Mich.

## HUGH CONNOLLY

Diamonds, Watches and Rich Jewelry  
Hodges Bldg., Cor. State and Griswold Sts., Detroit, Mich.

## Pringle Furniture Company

FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, LINOLINUM, PICTURES, FRAMES  
119-121 Gratiot Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

## Hickey's

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls  
201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

BROOKS'—French Dress, Cleaners, Etc. 1861. Padel carpets, rugs, drapes, plushes, curtains, dyed made shades, Gowns, gloves, portieres, clothing dry cleaned. Write for prices, etc. 181-183 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH. Grand S. S. S. S. S.

"BUILD FOR THE AGE" WITH OUR BUILDING SUPPLIES  
We have the best of all kinds of building supplies. Largest Stock. Unsur



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCKS SHOW AN IRREGULAR PRICE TREND

Sharp Advance in Foreign Bonds  
Regarded as Significant—  
Stocks Sell Off and Then Re-  
cover—Fluctuations Are Wide

There was an irregular and sagging stock market in New York in the fore part of today's session. There were small changes at the opening, and the list grew heavier as trading progressed. There was weakness in spots, particularly Delaware and Hudson and Texas Company. American Can, Bethlehem Steel, "B," International Mercantile Marine common, New York Central, Ohio Cities Gas, Studebaker and Utah Copper were other leaders in the decline. Steel common lost half a point.

Insignificant and mixed price fluctuations marked the early Boston stock dealings today.

A significant feature of the forenoon trading was the rather strong upward tendency of foreign bonds while other classes of bonds were selling off. A famous financier many years ago said that if one wished to determine what country was winning in war he could reach accurate conclusions by watching the course of the Government bond prices. If a country was winning, the war prices of its bonds would indicate it by advancing.

New York stocks sold off abruptly after the first hour, but recovered a good part of their loss before midday. Baldwin dropped near six points to 51, on report of an explosion at one of the company's buildings, but recovered most of the loss when it was learned that the loss was not severe. Delaware and Hudson was off 1/4 at the opening, and declined to 124 before rallying. Central Leather was off a point at the opening at 86, and declined two points further.

The rally became strong before midday. Reading, after opening up 1/4 at 92 1/2, declined to 92, and sold up to 93 1/2 before midday. Union Pacific opened up 1/4 at 135 1/4, receded to 134 1/4, and advanced nearly two points. Texas Company opened up 1/4 at 211 1/4, declined to 206, and recovered four points during the first half of the session.

The local market continued easy throughout the forenoon. Allouez sold off 1/4 to 61. Old Dominion lost a point, receding to 59. Calumet and Arizona opened up 1/4 at 78 1/4, and declined a point before midday.

Further good gains were made by the railroad issues in the early afternoon. Wheeling & Lake Erie, after early weakness, displayed considerable strength. Reading, Union Pacific and New York Central advanced further and then receded somewhat before the beginning of the last hour. Sears-Roebuck was conspicuously weak. Wilson and Swift were strong. Cudahy was weak.

New York total sales, 735,700 shares; \$8,430,000 bonds.

## RESERVES OF BOSTON BANKS

The individual legal and actual reserves of the Boston national banks and Old Colony Trust Company, members of the clearing house, are appended:

Bank	Legal	Actual	Legal Act'l
National Union	15.11	34.61	16.03
Fourth-Atlantic	16.69	25.78	16.48
Merchants	16.84	24.11	15.51
Second	15.32	23.09	16.07
Nat. Shawmut	13.24	17.99	15.00
Webster & Atlas	15.24	18.49	15.35
Boylston	18.72	18.90	17.93
First	17.68	21.32	17.89
Nat. Security	19.31	23.03	21.55
Commercial	15.05	17.88	15.39
Old Colony Trust	16.53	27.33	17.10
Aggregate	15.86	28.54	16.38

Five of the 11 banks are stronger than the previous week in legal reserve and seven in actual reserve. One bank is below the legal reserve requirement of 15 per cent, compared with none below in week before. Average aggregate legal reserve is .52 per cent lower than last week's and actual reserve .11 per cent higher.

**ARMY CONTRACTS**  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Orders for \$25,000,000 of war supplies for United States Army will be placed immediately upon receipt of word from Washington that the forces have been ordered to take the field.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer; northwest gales diminishing.

For New England and Western New York: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; strong northwest winds diminishing.

**TEMPERATURES TODAY**

8 a. m. 28.10 a. m. 32.00  
12 noon 32.00 32.00

**IN OTHER CITIES**

8 a. m.

Albany 28.00 New Orleans 28.00

Buffalo 28.00 New York 28.00

Chicago 28.00 Philadelphia 28.00

Cincinnati 28.00 Pittsburgh 28.00

Denver 28.00 Portland, Me. 28.00

Des Moines 28.00 St. Louis 28.00

Jacksonville 28.00 San Francisco 28.00

Kansas City 28.00 St. Paul 28.00

Nauvoo 28.00 Washington 28.00

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**

Sun rises 6:15 High water, 1:30 p. m.  
Sun sets 7:15 Low water, 10:11 p. m.  
Length of day, 12:50 Length of night, 11:10

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	8	8	7 3/4	7 3/4
Allis-Chalmers	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4
Am B Sugar	95	95	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Can	44	44 1/4	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Can pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/4	106 1/4
Am Car Fy	64 1/4	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/4
Am H & L	13 1/4	14	13 1/4	14
Am H & L pf	63 1/2	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Am Ice Sec	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/4
Am Linseed	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 3/4	18 1/2
Am Lins'd pf	53 1/4	54	53 1/4	53 1/4
Am Loco	66 1/2	67 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Am Smelt'g	98 1/2	99	98	98
Am Steel Fy	55	57	55	55 1/2
Am Sugar	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	123 1/4	124	123 1/4	123 1/4
Am Woolen	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Am Wool pf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/4
Am Writ pf	45	45	45	45
Am Zinc	34	34 1/4	34	34
Am Zinc pf	67	67	67	67
Anacosta	79 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Atl Btr & Atl	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Atchafalpa	102	102 1/2	102	102
Atchafalpa pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98
At Coast L	114	114	114	114
At Gulf	105	105	102 1/2	103
At Gulf pf	62	62	62	62
Bald Loco	55 1/2	55 1/2	51	52 1/2
Bald Loco pf	101	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
Balt & Ohio	76 1/2	76 1/2	76	76
B & Ohio pf	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Batopilas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel	133 1/2	136 1/4	133 1/2	136 1/4
Beth Steel B	129	129	123	123 1/2
BFGoodrich	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/4
BFGoodrich pf	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/4	109 1/4
Brook R T	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/4
Burns Bros	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4
Burns Bros pf	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
Butte & Sup	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42
Callahan Min	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Cal Petrol	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21
Cal Petrol pf	52	52	51	51
Can Pacific	158 1/2	159 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2
Ct Leather	85	85	84	84
Cerro de Pasco	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/4
Chan Motor	97	97	97	97
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4
CM & St Paul	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	79 1/2
CM & St Paul pf	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/4
Chl R & N	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
Chl & West	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
C & G West pf	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4
Chl & NW	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Chl & NW pf	160	160	160	160
Chile Coal	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4
Chino Coal	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Col Fuel	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4
Col Gas & El	44	44	42	43 1/2
Con Can	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	91
Con Gas	117 1/2	118	117 1/2	118
Corn Prod	23	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/4
Corn Prod pf	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Cruc Steel	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/4
Cruc Steel pf	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/4	109 1/4
Cub Am Sug	185 1/2	185 1/2	185	185
Cuban CSug	45 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/4
Cuban CS pf	91	91	91	91
Del & Huds	127	127	119 1/2	120 1/2
Dome Min	17	17	16	16 1/2
Driggs-Sea	82	82	82	82
Erie	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/4
Erie pf	39 1/2	40 1/2	39	40
Erie 2d pf	31	32 1/2	31	32 1/2
Gen. W & W	33	33	33	33
Gen Electric	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/4	161 1/4
Gen Motors	113 1/2	113 1/2	113	113 1/2
Gen Nor Ore	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31
Gen Nor pf	110 1/2	111	110 1/2	111
Gulf States	117	117 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Hartman Corp	65	65	65	65
Harv of NJ	116	116	116	116
Ill Central	103	104	103	104
Inspiration	56	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
In Con Cor	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/4	123 1/4
In Mer Mar	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
I Mer Mar pf	85 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
In Nickel Ct	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
In Paper	37 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Kan City So	21	21	20 1/4	20 1/4
Kan C So pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/4
Kenne Cop	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Lack Steel	82	82	80 1/2	80 1/2
LE & W pf	35	35	35	35
Lehigh Val	64 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Louis & N	128	128	128	128
Mackay pf	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/4
Max Motor	53	53	53	53
Maxwell pf	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/4
Maxwell 2d pf	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4
Mex Petrol	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/4
Mdvale Steel	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Miami	41 1/4	41 1/4	41	41
MSP & SSM	107	107	107	107
Mo K & T	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
Mo Pac Ct	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Mo Pac pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4
Mo Pac wip pf	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Mon Power	100	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Nat Biscuit	112 1/2	112 1/2	111	111
Nat Lead	55	55	55	55
Nat Lead pf	110	110	110	110
Nat Enamel	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	33
NYA Brake	140	140	140	140
Nevada Con	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4
NY Central	93	94 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
NYNH & H	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
N & W	130 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
N Steel	98	98	97 1/2	97 1/2
N Steel pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/4
O Cities Gas	131 1/2	131 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
O Cities Gas pf	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/4
Ont Silver	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/4
Ohio Fuel	50	50	49 1/4	49 1/4
Pacific Mail	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4
PanAm & T pf	90	90	90	90
Penns	53	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Per Mar w	24	24	24	24
People Gas	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Phila Co	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/4

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Quicksilver ...	2	2	2	2
Quicksilver pf ...	2½	2½	2½	2½
Ray Con ...	29½	29½	29	29
Reading ...	92½	94½	92	93½
Rdg Ist pf ...	41½	41½	41½	41½
Repub I & S ...	78½	78½	76½	76½
Rep I & S pf ...	102½	102½	102½	102½
Royal Dutca ...	61½	61½	61½	61½
Rumely ...	14½	14½	14½	14½
Ry Steel Sp ...	47	47	46	46
S-Roeback ...	181½	181½	175½	175½
Sbat Ari ...	25½	25½	24½	25
Sinclair Oil ...	54½	55½	54	54½
Sloss Shee ...	59½	59½	56½	56½
So Pacific ...	93½	94	93½	93½
So Ry ...	27½	28	27	27½
So Ry pf ...	55½	56½	55½	56½
StLSW ...	28½	28½	28½	28½
StLSW pf ...	47½	47½	47½	47½
Studebaker ...	94½	95½	94	94
Stutz Motor ...	44	44	44	44
Tenn Cop etf w/ 15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Texas Co ...	211½	211½	206	209
T&T & Wpf etf 15	15	15	15	15
T&T & W S Forge* 41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Union Pac ...	135½	137	134½	136
Union Pac pf ...	81	81	81	81
United Fruit ...	138	138	138	138
UnRysSfpd ...	19	19	19	19
US C I P ...	19½	19½	19½	19½
US Rubber ...	56½	56½	56	56
US Rub pf ...	108½	109	108½	109
US Steel ...	110½	110½	108½	108½
US Steel pf ...	117½	117½	117½	117½
Utah Copper ...	109½	109½	108	109
V-T-C & C ...	65½	66	64½	64½
Wabash ...	11½	11½	11½	11½
Wabash pf A ...	48½	48½	48	48½
Wabash pf B ...	24½	24½	24½	24½
W Maryland ...	21½	21½	21	21½
W Myland and pf 37	37½	37½	37	37½
West Union ...	56½	57½	95½	95½
Westinghse ...	48½	48½	47½	47½
W & L E ...	15	15½	14½	15½
W & L Estpf ...	34	35½	31½	35½
White Motor ...	47½	47½	47½	47½
Willys-Over ...	32½	32½	32	32½
Wilson Co ...	72	74½	70½	73½
Wilson Co pr ...	104½	104½	104½	104½
Wis Cent ...	0½	51½	50½	51½
Woolworth ...	137½	137½	137	137
Wor Pump ...	24	4	24	24



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LOCAL SHOE  
TRADE RULES  
MORE QUIET

Although Visiting Buyers Place  
Some Orders, Purchasing Is of  
Rather Desultory Nature —  
Prices Already Up to Limit

Specially reported for The Christian  
Science Monitor

The local shoe market is inactive. Visiting buyers are placing orders, but their buying is rather desultory. Their reports are fairly encouraging, but it is felt that prices are already up to the limit which consumers will pay, therefore if the war increases the cost of footwear just what turn the demand will take is doubtful.

A new army order for 500,000 pairs of shoes has been placed with four local manufacturers and done without resorting to the usual asking for bids. This means buying of a large quantity of leather fairly similar to what the general trade is using. Possibly the extraordinary call may start prices upward. Such conditions are customary to say the least, especially when another order is likely soon to follow.

Furthermore, certain large distributors of shoes have recently ordered liberally of men's footwear and a few have included ladies' lines, both staples and novelties. As this information comes from manufacturers, it is fair to presume that it is more than a rumor. There are exceptions. General conditions are featured by small orders.

That portion of the trade which has been buying lightly all the season is no nearer conviction that prices will hold where they now are than ever, and therefore, some of the smaller jobbers are in an unfavorable position to stand war prices which may come before buyers are looking for them.

Although the trade is enervated by things which demand its closest attention, all are on a level, opinions of the most experienced regarding the future having no real value. Individuals are found pursuing their own course, selling on a basis which stock on hand makes possible. As a matter of fact, the market cannot yet realize what entanglements a state of war with a so-called first-class power may bring.

Reports from the factories are not too unfavorable, in fact, they by no means correspond with the expressions heard on the "street," for it is seldom that one is found but that has several weeks' work ahead, and now that buyers need be no longer skeptical as to an immediate demand for heavy goods, they may see the necessity of doing something at once and act before the market responds to an abnormal pressure.

Men's high grade shoes have advanced in price over last season a fair amount, and the rise may not stop where it now is. Good authority predicts a steady trend that way and buyers would do well seriously to seek information now, and not be too opinionated regarding such matters.

Circumstances are too grave for a proper survey of the shoe business at present. Some manufacturers are reported to be well supplied with business, while others have very little, but the situation as a whole is considered likely to become active as soon as merchants can get their bearings under affairs coincident to war. However, prices on all grades of footwear are firm, and the prospects for early shipment of new orders not very good.

The long expected break in the packer hide market has come in the past week, sales totaling more than 150,000 hides being reported, although it is believed that the confidential transactions were nearly as many more. Prices broke from 2 to 3 cents and then were firmly held.

It was estimated that the packers were holding about 750,000 hides, with daily receipts continually adding to this large number. As the bulk of this stock was comparatively unattractive, having a full complement of grubs, with other objections usual to the winter hides, the tanners have felt all along that concessions would come if the buyers could hold aloof from the market until the warmth of spring began to leave its mark of improvement. The deduction has proved true, and from now on the market may be more normal in its activity.

The war will, no doubt, have a strengthening effect, but it is almost too near the time to pull off the spring stock for holders to expect fancy prices for the poorest hides of the whole year.

The rumors of an Argentine hide embargo has strengthened the situation, and it could not have come at a more opportune time for the packers, for it seems certain that the demand for leather will be excessive during the balance of the year, at least, so with the hindrance which a South American embargo would entail, tanners might be at the mercy of the packers.

At best, the situation has critical features, and although the value put upon these hides in question is still beyond the range of a fair compensation, circumstances may alter the situation and a dull market change to an active one in short order. Present prices are expected to drop still further before this quality of stock can be materially reduced.

The demand for leather is improving. Shoe manufacturers are looking over the market with unmistakable interest. It is considered high time that they prepare for the fall run and now that war orders take precedence to all other business the regular buy-

ers should move or some will be left, either in price or supply and perhaps both.

There is a better domestic demand for hemlock sole leather, but foreign buying has dropped out of sight. Prices are firm. No. 1 BA leather is quoted at 58, and packer hide leather listed at 60, other grades of either kind selling for 1 cent less. The market is strong.

Though union sole leather shows improvement, there is no great hurry featured in any action of the buyers. Sole cutters are the only active visitors the market has had lately. Factory buyers have been getting pointers rather than doing real business. The supply is no better than fair, and prices are strong. M & L backs, tannery run, are bringing 50, but choice tannage is quoted at 55. Heavy weights are strong at 1 cent, averaging 2 cents less, with stocks averaging small.

Oak sole, local market, is reported as fairly active, still there is room for improvement. Army orders may give this stock a boost, so on the whole, indications are good. Backs are selling from 86 to 88 and No. 1 bends bring 95 and strong at that. There are also most always what might be called job lots on hand, which offer a good trade for those who can use small quantities of mixed tannages. The market has a strong tone and with a war's demand now a surety, the chances of a drop in values are negligible.

The calfskin market is again on the move. The prices are now off enough to give them a wider attraction and the call has extended to other than men's shoes. There is a fair stock of raw skins available, accumulated during this late dull spell, but not enough, however, to provide for a long and growing demand. Black skins are held firmly at 60 to 62. Tanners are not over zealous in pushing them at those prices, believing that another month will change to higher figures. Colors are quoted from 65 to 70 and several buyers have taken fair size lots. The future appears bright for a good business, with the trend toward an advance decidedly strong.

Side upper leather tanners have exalted ideas regarding the spring demand, now that war orders have been awarded, with more to come. The 1,000,000 pairs already placed involves at least 15,000,000 of leather added to this a natural desire of shoe manufacturers to get their wants supplied, activity should come up to a marked degree. Black chrome is now quoted from 40 to 46. Retained chrome sides are selling from 40 to 44, according to weights. Elk is slow, quotations running from 45 to 50. Snuffed sides, a substitute for calfskins, are still in demand, although the tanners have restricted the sale by intent or carelessness in not finishing the stock as expected. The business, however, will be largely influenced by the price of calfskins.

The glazed kid market has started up a little, and although stocks in sight are fairly large, they would soon dwindle if the foreign orders could be shipped. The urgent need of this leather abroad can be cited by the fact that one exporter forwarded, by parcel post to Petrograd, 46,000 of glazed kid, put up in 9½-pound packages. Surely an undisputable proof that the stock was much wanted. The quotations for top grades are from 70 to 80, with those for medium to poor ranging down to 40. The best proof of the strength of the market is the ease with which prices have been held the past three months.

DRIGGS-SEABURY  
ORDNANCE AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Strength in stock of Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company is in response to order for 3000 Lewis machine guns for the Navy and to the expectation that this may be followed by still larger orders for the Army. Army tests of the gun are scheduled to take place about end of this month, but in view of the apparent success in the naval test it is possible that orders may be placed without waiting for further trials.

It is not generally known that the Driggs-Seabury Company controls the patents on the Driggs - Schroeder breech-lock which is used on nearly all United States naval guns.

The Savage Arms plant, which makes the Lewis gun, is busy with orders for the Allies. It is understood that the orders for United States will not materially delay the delivery of these.

STOCK EXCHANGE  
NOMINATIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Regular nominations for officers and members of committees of New York Stock Exchange for annual election took place here May 14 following. For president, H. G. S. Noble; for treasurer, Charles M. Newcomb. Members of governing committee to serve four years: E. V. D. Cox, William B. Potts, William T. Floyd, William H. Remick, L. E. Hedgesfield, E. H. H. Simons, W. W. Heaton, George B. Thurnauer, Allen S. Lindley and Howard E. Whitney. To serve three years, Robert R. Atterbury. To serve two years, Morgan Davis, F. B. Heech and Arthur J. Rosenthal; and for trustees of the gratuity fund, H. C. Swards to serve five years, W. W. Heaton four years, and William Baylis three years.

## PACIFIC COAST CROPS

TACOMA, Wash. — Abundant water supplies for irrigation in Washington and California and parts of Oregon indicate good crops for those states this year. Idaho reports good prospects in districts where there were failures last year. California barley acreage will be increased from 450,000 acres to 500,000. California will plant 100,000 acres in rice.

FEDERAL STEEL  
CONTRACTS AT  
FAIR FIGURES

Work for the U. S. Navy Covers  
300,000 Tons—No Premiums  
to Be Paid by the Government

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Contract placed by United States Navy with steel companies covers 300,000 tons of bars, plates and shapes, to be shipped this year. The plates, seven-eighths of the entire tonnage, will be furnished at 2.90c., and bars and shapes at 2½c., a pound, f. o. b. mill, Pittsburgh base. The Government is determined that no premiums shall be paid on any war material purchased from any manufacturers. It is understood, however, that prices to the United States Government will not prevail on steel products sold to the Allies, although it is rumored that some concessions will be granted allies of the United States. The prices in steel established by the British Government are relatively lower than prices prevailing here for obvious reasons, one of which is the lower wage scale in English mills.

Word comes from Washington that Secretary Daniels has agreed with the steel companies, represented by President Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation, to pay \$2.90 per hundred pounds base for structural steel to be used in construction of ships for the Government either in the navy or private shipyards.

According to department's estimate, this will be a saving of \$18,000,000 on steel to be purchased by the Government, indicating that the department will soon place orders for between 375,000 and 400,000 tons of ship steel.

The Steel Corporation recently established an average price of five cents a pound for ship steel, including bars, plates and shapes, but only a small tonnage of bars is utilized in shipbuilding, nearly all steel required coming under classification of structural shapes or plates. Independent's minimum for shapes is \$3.75 per hundred, and ship plates \$7.50 per hundred, or an average of \$5.62 per hundred. Average price of the Steel Corporation and of the independent mills for ship steel is thus \$5.31 per hundred. In paying \$2.90 per hundred, the Government would thus save \$2.41 per hundred pounds, or \$48.20 per net ton.

These prices refer to shipments at convenience of the mill, and an average of at least six cents a pound is being charged by independents for ship steel to be delivered early in 1918. When these latter prices are taken into consideration, the Government will be saving \$62 per ton or even more, and total saving would be in excess of \$18,000,000.

At \$2.90 per hundred, the Government will pay \$58 per ton for plates and shapes for ship construction. Steel required by the Army is of different character, but the agreement thus far entered into covers only structural steel. Official prices of the Steel Corporation for shipments at convenience of mill, established a few weeks ago, cover \$3.55 for bars, \$3.60 for shapes, and \$5.50 for plates, an average of \$4.48. Prices current in the open market are higher, the minimum being 3.50 for bars, \$3.75 for shapes and \$6.50 for tank plates, making an average of \$4.58. The Army, however, does not use a very heavy tonnage of structural steel. The high carbon steel used in manufacture of high explosive shells commands a much higher price, and purchase of such steel will doubtless be agreed upon at a higher level, just as a special agreement will be entered into for manufacture of ordnance, armor plate and forgings for the Navy.

DEMAND FOR TOOLS  
IS RULING KEEN

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Tool builders are preparing for increased pressure for machinery from not only munition works, and shipyards, but from automobile and from aeroplane manufacturers; the entire metal-working industry is constantly in the market for equipment renewals. In the West one of the largest inquiries comes from Armco steel Co. for heavy tools to be used in building and repairing refrigerator cars. Railroads are not conspicuously in the market.

Export business continues quiet, largely due to the submarine menace. One English representative has recently been permitted to forward less than 10 per cent of orders placed for American machinery. Some additional foreign orders have been placed, including two lots of 50 machines each, for shipment to England and Japan, and one large inquiry has come from Russia.

Transportation difficulties continue embarrassing to manufacturers in Pacific Northwest and hurry orders are being placed with eastern manufacturers for delivery by express.

## CANADIAN BOND SALES

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Municipal bond sales in Canada in March, as compiled by the Monetary Times of Toronto, were \$276,453, of which \$47,440 were sold in the United States, as compared with \$458,874 for February and \$2,027,741 for March last year, when sales in the United States were \$595,000. Municipal financing in March this year was limited by the Government war loan.

## HANDLE WAR BONDS FREE

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston, are among the many firms which are offering to handle subscriptions for Government war loan bonds free of charge.

LONDON MONEY  
RATES TREND  
IS DOWNWARD

Discounts Also Cheapen as Result of Treasury Redeeming Big Amounts of Advances With War Loan Funds

Specially reported for The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England. — During the week ending Saturday, March 17, the rates for money have continued to cheapen with a corresponding movement on the part of discounts. This has been the direct result of the Treasury's action in redeeming large quantities of treasuries and ways and means advances with the proceeds of the war loan subscriptions. A week ago the Treasury's weekly statement showed that £70,000,000 of Government paper was redeemed followed by a further substantial reduction in the past seven days. Further a section of banks who had borrowed from the Central establishment for a month for the purpose of paying up war loan subscriptions having failed to obtain sanction to allow repayments before the expiry of the 30 days have offered their balances freely on the market. Again the practice of accumulating war loan subscription payments till one transfer at the end of the week, has led to an accumulation of credit till the transfer operation has taken place. Some of the banks of course have preferred to lend their unemployed balances to "the bank" at 4½ per cent and so help to maintain money rates. Discount rates on Tuesday had receded to 4 7/16 per cent for fine bank paper, but at that point the more cautious houses took steps to steady the situation and thereafter the minimum became 4-1/16, at which level some further Russian bills were placed.

Thursday's bank statement again failed to give much, if any, idea of the magnitude of the operations which have been taking place through the medium of the Threadneedle Street institution. There was very little change in the reserve, though the ratio to liabilities went up from 14.02 per cent to 16.62 per cent owing to the heavy reductions in the deposit liabilities. The market lost about £38,500,000 through a reduction in the bank's portfolio which was compensated by an addition of £34,500,000 to the "Public Deposits." Government securities dropped £7,885,000. Bankers' balances are £4,061,000 lower at £119,114,000.

The revenue and expenditure statement of the Treasury for the week ending March 10 shows a marked decrease in the total receipts for the seven days. The revenue amounted to £18,914,000 which, with one exception, is lower than for any week since Jan. 1. The decline is due primarily to the lower income tax collections which yielded £11,140,000. Excess profits tax brought in £2,949,000, and if the present rate of yield is maintained somewhere near £14,000,000 will have been received from this source or a surplus over the budget estimate of some £50,000,000 or more. The sum so far received from income tax is only £15,240,000 short of the budget estimate and as there are still three weeks to run from the date of the return there is every prospect of a substantial surplus being realized from this quarter. Expenditure for the week totalled £31,596,000 which with £70,000,000 of Treasury bills paid off, gave a surplus over receipts for the week of £32,751,000 to be provided for. The fourth payment in respect of the war loan gave £132,000,000 and a further £3,500,000 was received from the sale of War Savings certificates, so that £52,749,000 was added to the cash balances. The total amount of war loan money received by the Treasury is now shown to be £737,560,000. The total Treasury bills now outstanding is reduced to £576,191,000, or only some £9,000,000 more than the total outstanding at March 31, 1916.

The price of silver has steadily declined throughout the week to 35-1/16d. per ounce. The supply has been larger and the demand less insistent. It is not expected that the quotation will recede much further.

On the Royal Exchange the weakness of the Italian lira remains pronounced. The rouble has improved somewhat to 167½ and the franc has hardened a point to 27.8½. Among the Scandinavian rates Christiania and Stockholm have been low against London, but the movement of the former has been stated to be in connection with special circumstances which are only of a temporary nature. Madrid has moved further against England to 22.33½, while Holland is unchanged at 11.81½.

The stock and share markets have been decidedly more cheerful as a result of the military news. The tone generally has been firmer all round. The rubber share section, particularly, has been more active and several of the favorite descriptions show enhanced values in anticipation of favorable dividend announcements. The mining share section has been dull.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	980	1000
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	107
Illinois Pipe Line	102	107
Indiana Pipe Line	102	107
Ohio Oil	359	363
Prairie Oil & Gas	575	585
Prairie Pipe Line	300	305
Standard Oil, California	290	295
Indiana	835	845
Kentucky	775	790
New Jersey	675	680
New York	284	288
Union Tank Line	91	94

SOUTHERN IRON  
MARKET PRICES  
RULING STRONG

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The iron market is ranging between \$32 and \$35. The former is the minimum for the rest of the year and 1918 by the leading interest, which has sold both into this and next year at that figure. The only other interest really in the market quoted the same level Monday, but the leading foundry interest, Sloos-Sheffield, would, it was understood, open books for April selling at \$35. Car lots have sold at \$35. A quotation of \$34 was made on 2000 tons for May and June delivery. Lots of 300, 500 and 1800 tons were sold at \$32 for second half delivery.

That there will be less iron than the regular trade will desire for second half seems established. One maker, whose southern customers alone will require 75,000 tons in the second half, has an unold capacity of less than 60,000 tons. There was probably an accumulation during March. One interest, due to ship 40,000 tons, shipped only 23,000 on a make of 24,000. Sloos-Sheffield is reported as moving its basis for the Allies in greater quantities.

Spot standard beehive foundry coke has advanced to \$15, with contracts at the high mark of \$12, with little of either to be had.

Cast iron pipe has advanced still further. Quotations now are \$48 for four-inch and \$45 for six-inch and upward with \$1 added for gas pipe.

The scrap market has moved up \$2 a ton owing to extensive use of scrap in place of pig iron. Old steel rails bring \$19 and \$20, heavy melting steel \$18, and machinery cast \$19 and \$20 f. o. b. Birmingham yards.

Steel bars are quoted at 3.40 cents to 3.75 cents in car-load lots; iron bars 3.30 cents to 3.50 cents.

Charcoal iron is selling at \$36.50 and \$37.50.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explosives	3 3/4	3 3/4
do etfs	3 3/4	3 3/4
Austin Amason	1 1/2	1 1/2
Big Lead	3 1/2	3 1/2
Boston & Montana	61c	63c
Butte C & Z	9	9 1/2
Butte Detroit	1 1/2	1 1/2
Calumet & Jerome	1 1/2	1 1/2
Canada Cop	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chev Motors	112	117
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cosden & Co	13 1/2	14 1/2
Cosden C & G	13 1/2	14 1/2
Dundee Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
First Natl Copper	2	2 1/2
Goldfield Cons	61	63
Gold Western	70	70 1/2
Grant Motors	5	5 1/2
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hecla Mining	7 1/2	7 1/2
Howe Sound	6 1/2	6 1/2
Jerrold Verde	1 1/2	1 1/2
Jumbo Victor	1	1 1/2
Jumbo	41	43
Lake Torpedo Boat	8 1/2	9
Marquette	45	47
Majestic	1 1/2	1 1/2
Marlin Arms	84	89
Max Munitions	3 1/2	3 1/2
McKin Dar	2 1/2	2 1/2
Met Petrol	49	51
Midwest Oil	77	79
Mohave	1	1 1/2
Mojave Tung	3 1/2	3 1/2
Mother Lode	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nauru Hamak	12 1/2	13 1/2
Nipissing	7 1/2	8
Peerless	13	15
Rex Cons	34	35
Sapulpa Ref	10 1/2	10 1/2
Seneca	10 1/2	10 1/2
Squayoh Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2
Steel Alloys	8	8 1/2
Stewart Min	3 1/2	3 1/2
Submarine Boat	21	21 1/2
Succor Min	49	51
Troy Arizona	45	47
United Motors	35	35 1/2
United W O	5	5 1/2
Un Verde Ext	38	39
Y S Stevens	53 1/2	54
Victoria	1 1/2	1 1/2
Zinc Concent	2 1/2	2 1/2

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore — Frank K. Gilbert; U. S. Buffalo — J. J. Fox of George W. Farnham & Co.; Adams; U. S. Calais, Me. — N. A. Olson; U. S. Charlotte, N. C. — J. B. Walkup; U. S. Charlotte, N. C. — J. M. Belk; U. S. Charlotte, N. C. — W. H. Belk; U. S. Chicago — J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex. Chicago — Phil Karl of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex. Chicago — W. J. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorn. Chicago — W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Company; Thorndike. Cincinnati — J. M. Selter; Essex. Havana, Cuba — E. E. Pons of Pons & Co.; Copley Plaza. Havana, Cuba — Juan Maguina; U. S. Indianapolis — C. E. Crowder of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox. Lynchburg, Va. — R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox. New York — E. P. Weaver of Powell & Co.; Essex. New York — N. Weiss of J. Cohen & Son; Essex. New York — S. Levy; U. S. New York — W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. Philadelphia — F. H. Jantzen; U. S. Richmond, Va. — J. H. Patterson Jr. of St. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour. San Francisco — H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S. St. Louis — Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex. York, Pa. — D. S. Peterman of Peterman & Son; U. S.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y. — F. L. Rodgers of Dunn McCarthy & Co. (The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureaus, 106 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## Turners Falls Power &amp; Electric Company

Tax Exempt in Massachusetts

CORLEY-McGARAGE & CO.  
25 State Street, Boston

BRITISH HOLDING  
OF THE CANADIAN  
PACIFIC ISSUES

Directors of Canadian Pacific have sent stockholders a letter outlining plan to deposit with company the Canadian Pacific securities which the British Government has acquired or is to acquire from "all persons ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom." In place of which are to be issued 20 30-year 5 per cent collateral trust bonds in dollar form.

With assent of Canadian Pacific, the British Government included its securities among those which were borrowed to be pledged in New York as security for borrowings, and they have been used to some extent for that purpose. But it is considered that these securities will be more available for the operation of creating exchange in favor of Great Britain if put in a form acceptable to American investors.

The issues to be included in the present collateral debenture plan are the following: Canadian Pacific 4 per cent consolidated debenture stock, Atlantic & Northwest first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Algoma district first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Ontario & Quebec 5 per cent debenture stock.

For these bonds the company will issue to British treasury "such an amount of 20-30-year 5 per cent collateral trust bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in dollar form as will equal at par the value on a 5 per cent basis of the securities received from the treasury, calculating the pounds sterling at the rate of 21 pounds to \$100."

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Steel scrap sold Saturday in Pittsburgh at \$30 a ton, highest price in a quarter of a century.

Pennsylvania Railroad will lend to employees thousands of acres of land along its lines to encourage vegetable production.

Proposed rate of 3½ per cent for United States war loan is same rate at which British Government began borrowing at outbreak of the war. Within two days \$500,000,000 was subscribed.

Seattle Times says Siemens-Carey Company of New York has completed arrangements for approximately 4000 miles of railroad construction in China, involving an expenditure of \$100,000,000.

Paul M. Warburg, vice-governor of Federal Reserve Board, says: "I have no doubt that in whatever way our Government will finally decide to appeal to the American investor he will respond with an alacrity that will astound the world."

Staten Island Development Company has started to build three big piers between Clifton and Stapleton, S. I., to be more than 1000 feet in length and capable of accommodating 10 ocean freighters with a combined capacity of 100,000 tons.

Vanceboro (Me.) dispatch says unprecedented demand for leather has resulted in heavy call for hemlock bark by large tanners of New England. Hemlock boards and frames that could be bought in Maine at \$7 to \$9 a thousand are now \$17 to \$22. Hemlock bark, which was \$5 to \$7.50 a cord, is now \$10 to \$12.

German investments in United States securities are placed at fully \$1,000,000,000. There is also a large sum of money held by banks in the United States for Germans. Further sums are invested in business, such as insurance, and German interests have purchased large amounts of copper and other goods in the United States, for delivery after the war. American investments within borders of Teutonic nations are insignificant.

A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of Chase National Bank, New York, says that proposed Government bond issue will dispel any doubts as to the extent of United States participation in the war. "We are in the struggle to be victorious, or to be beaten," he says. "From the banking standpoint, I would only point out that the Government, like every other borrower, will have to pay the market price for funds. The disparity is striking between a government issue at 3½ per cent and the Anglo-French bonds, which are selling on a 7 per cent basis, or the British note issues, which yield 6 per cent."

## CALIFORNIA OIL PRODUCTION

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — In February petroleum production of the California field averaged 262,528 barrels and the shipments 299,357 barrels, stored stocks declining 1,031,060 barrels.

## GOVERNMENT LEAD PRICE

The United States Government will pay 4½ cents a pound for the lead that it will buy through the Council of National Defense. The open market price is now 9 cents.

URGENT DEMAND  
FOR FERTILIZER  
IS ANTICIPATED

Unless car shortage proves more of an impediment than now seems probable, American Agricultural Chemical Company, and for that matter all fertilizer companies, will do an enormous business this spring in sales of complete fertilizers.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COACH H. O. PAGE  
LIKES ILLINOIS  
AND OHIO STATE

University of Chicago Baseball  
Coach Favors Those Two for  
the Championship of the West-  
ern Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois and Ohio State are the teams considered by Coach H. O. Page of the University of Chicago as the leading candidates for the Western Conference baseball championship, should the season be played through. These teams are selected by the Maroon coach because of the presence of a large nucleus of veterans in each squad and because they possess pitching staffs well above the average. Northwestern, Wisconsin, and Indiana will be represented by teams of unusual strength.

Illinois will open its conference season April 21, with the Iowa nine as the opponents. The Illini have just returned from their annual Southern trip, and Coach George Huff has reported his squad in first-class shape. The loss of Captain Stiles deprived his team of the services of one of the best first basemen who ever played at Illinois, but fortunately Höhn, a substitute last season, has been filling the bill admirably. Second base will be cared for by Frank Hayes, a former captain of the Englewood High School team of Chicago. At short, Coach Huff has Koptik, a veteran with three years' experience at the position. Third base will be filled by a sophomore candidate yet to be definitely selected. In the outfield, Halas is the only veteran left, but Huff has a large number of candidates for the two open positions. O'Meara will take Captain Bradley's place as catcher. The pitching staff is well fortified with Klein and Davis, the veterans, to do the majority of the work.

Ohio State finished second last year, and from this squad House, the first baseman, is the only member missing this season. Captain Wright, who pitched the team into second place, will work with his battery mate, Jones, who, towards the end of last year, came into his own as one of the best catchers in the league. Ash will take House's place at first; Harley, the all-American football halfback, has won the second base position; Norton will play his third year at shortstop; and Skelley will again play third. The outfield, consisting of Robinson, Staudt and Westerman, has shown up in the practice games as formidable in hitting, and there is plenty of speed in the field and on bases.

At Northwestern, Coach McGill is looking forward to the most successful season this college has ever had. In Norman, Chrisman and Smith he has a trio of pitchers who have proven their worth against the Chicago semi-professional teams, and in Kohler, a sophomore, he has a backstop who knows his position thoroughly. The graduation of Captain Quigley last June has left first base open, and Captain Ellingwood will probably be drawn in from the outfield to fill the position. Shortstop and third base will be filled by Driscoll and Lynch, veterans, and second base by a sophomore candidate yet to be definitely selected. In the outfield, Marquardt, Rose and G. Ellingwood, a brother of the captain, will be used. McGill has the points well covered, and with his strong battery his team should make a bid for the championship.

The Iowa team has completed a series with the Moline (Ill.) team of the Three I League, and in these contests Coach Kent's men have shown up well. The graduation of Deardoff, ranked as the leading left-handed pitcher of the conference last year, has been felt considerably, but plenty of candidates have appeared, and Iowa will not be weak in the pitching department. Foster, the veteran catcher, will lead the team. The game with Chicago at Chicago on Saturday will open the Iowa Conference schedule, and a week later they will meet Illinois on their home diamond. Little is yet known of the actual strength of Coach Kent's squad, but their showing in the past two years gives them the right to be classed as promising candidates.

The Purdue nine will be built around Captain Kauffman and Loy, the veteran pitchers. The Lafayette institution has always been classed as a baseball college, and is usually represented by a strong team. Purdue's rival up-State, the University of Indiana, is likewise basing its hopes on a pitcher, Captain Ridley. The Hoosiers followed Illinois' example and took a southern trip under the direction of Coach Wiseman. The loss of Eberhart, who was disqualified because of his participation in a professional football game last fall, has left a gap hard to fill in the infield.

The graduation at Chicago of McConnell, Cole, and Cavin, infielders, and Shull and George, pitchers, has made it necessary for Coach Page to develop three infielders and an entirely new pitching staff. Curtiss, a sophomore, will play first; Rudolph is back on second; Giles has won the position at short and Wiesemann will take over Cavin's station at third. In the outfield, Page has Cahn and Houghton from last year's team, and the third position will be filled by Marum and Larkin, who will alternate between the pitcher's box and the outfield. Marum and Larkin have shown up well in the games they have pitched against the local teams and with experience they will become effective. Capt. Norman Hart will catch. Coach Page is not looking for a champion-

ship team; but he is confident that his team will do its share to make the conference race a close one. The Maroon team will open the season Saturday with Iowa on Stag Field. Wisconsin will be represented by almost a new team, but the caliber of the new men makes it necessary to class Coach Lewis' squad among the contenders. Captain Fox, catcher; Brennan, second, and Simpson, first base, are the only letter men on the squad. Barger, a substitute outfielder last year, has been used at catching in the practice games and his strong showing makes it likely that Captain Fox will be shifted to the outfield. Edler, Snow and McDonald are the candidates for the other positions. Simpson must win his position from Carlson, Cramer and McKeague. Brennan will again play second base, and the shortstop and third-base positions will be filled from a squad of candidates including Farrington, Keyes, Cleveland and Sutton. Lewis has a large battery squad and of these men Langhoff, a former St. Mary's College of Kansas pitcher, Browne and Brann, juniors, and the sophomore trio, Grasshorn, Ogle and Cleveland have shown the best form.

Due to weather conditions at Madison, the Badger squad is one of the last conference teams to get out of doors, and since their indoor facilities do not permit proper indoor work, the team is usually slow in getting started. This year a practice trip which will include games with the minor college teams in Wisconsin, Armour Institute of Chicago and the Notre Dame team has been scheduled. The Badgers will leave Madison tomorrow and will return April 18, three days before the opening conference game with Chicago, April 21.

Despite the setback which conference baseball received last year, when the conference officials took under advisement the abandonment of the sport because of the inroad of professionalism in the college game, the 1917 season promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the game in the western colleges. The teams before the opening of the race look uniformly stronger than last year, and the close tussle for the championship which appears inevitable will do much to reawaken the interest in the game, which was at low ebb after the discussion last year. The University of Minnesota officials, who voted to drop baseball last season, have not reconsidered their decision.

Each of the eight contending teams will play 12 games. All the squads will be in action by April 21, and an average of two games a week will be played by all teams. The season will close June 2 for the majority of the clubs, and the Wisconsin-Iowa game at Iowa City, June 15, will be the final one.

SPORTS SHOULD  
BE CONTINUED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Maj. M. J. Pickering, graduate manager of athletics at the University of Pennsylvania, has received from Lieut.-Com. F. V. McNair of Annapolis a message expressing the opinion that "the present agitation of a number of our colleges to capel all athletic activities is well meant but misdirected enthusiasm."

"Logically, colleges wishing to develop a military routine," he says, "would pattern their daily work on the lines of our two military institutions, viz., West Point and the Naval Academy."

GIANTS DEFEAT  
INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The New York Giants ended their spring exhibition trip here Monday by shutting out the Indianapolis team, 3 to 0. All the runs were scored in the first inning, when the visitors hit Fillington hard and profited by an error. The game was featured by good fielding, the Giants getting many line drives. Peritt, Smith and Schupp pitched three innings each and held the home team to five hits. In the field the Giants presented an errorless game. New York made seven hits, five of them in the first three innings.

CLEVELAND WINS  
FROM COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, O.—The Cleveland Americans found Lowdermilk's pitching very easy to hit Monday and scored eight runs in the first four innings, winning, 8 to 1, from the Columbus team. Cleveland was unable to do anything with George, a former Detroit American, who finished for Columbus. Klepper, Boehling and Bagby did the pitching for Cleveland.

Cleveland ..... R.H.E.  
Columbus ..... 8 1 0  
Batteries—Klepper, Boehling, Bagby and O'Neill; Lowdermilk, George and Coleman.

Umpires are assigned  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National league announced Monday the following assignments of umpires for the opening games of the season, April 11: O'Day and Bransfield at Brooklyn; Byron and Quigley at Boston; Klem and Emslie at Chicago; Rigler and Orth at Cincinnati.

MASSACHUSETTS  
GOLF LEADERS  
PLAN TOURNEYS

Executive Committee Decides  
That Clubs in Organization  
Will Hold Open Competitions

B. K. Stephenson, secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, was to announce today the dates for the open golf tournaments which are to be held by the clubs in that association this summer, but stated shortly after noon that the announcement would not be made until a later date. That clubs would hold their open tournaments this summer was decided upon at a meeting of the executive committee of the M. G. A., held in Boston Monday afternoon. The amount of entrance fee is to be left to the club holding the tournament. The money taken by the various clubs will be turned over to the Massachusetts Golf Association and used for purchasing an ambulance to be used in France. It is estimated by Dr. J. A. Hamilton of the Belmont Spring Country Club, who is called for the Naval Reserves, that it will cost \$1500 to purchase, equip and deliver the ambulance in France. Such money as is left over after purchasing the ambulance will be devoted to such other war purposes as the committee may decide upon.

The question of holding the regular State open, amateur and junior tournaments was not decided upon, but will be taken up at a later meeting. Whether or not the Lesley Cup competition will be held this summer will depend upon the decision reached at a conference to be held by representatives of the Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Metropolitan associations. The annual competitions with teams from Rhode Island and Connecticut will also be decided later by conferences with representatives of those States.

For the first spring in some time the Wollaston club will not hold the first open tournament under the auspices of the State Association this season, the honor going to the Lexington Golf Club, which will open a three days' tournament April 19, the first day being scheduled for a qualifying round and the two succeeding days for match play.

The Meadowbrook Golf Club of Reading will not hold an open tournament this year, while the Winchester Country Club will hold a two days' medal play event in July and a three-day match play tournament in September. Wollaston will confine itself to tourneys, one in the spring and the other in the fall. Those present at the meeting included the following:

President H. H. Wilder, Secretary B. K. Stephenson, H. J. Nichols, Albemarle Golf Club; Dr. A. J. Hamilton, Belmont Spring Country Club; S. B. Reed, Wollaston Golf Club; A. D. Locke, Brae-Burn Country Club, and Joseph Russell Jr., Dedham Country and Polo Club.

FINAL PRACTICE  
FOR THE BOSTON  
RED SOX TODAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The final practice for the world's champion Boston Red Sox is scheduled for today, and arrangements have been made by President H. H. Frazee for the use of Fordham Field. The teams open the regular championship season tomorrow with the New York Americans in this city, and Manager J. J. Barry is very anxious to put his players through one more good workout before the game if he can.

Early Monday evening the Red Sox reached New York from Scranton. The game between the regulars and the recruits which was to have been played in Scranton Monday afternoon was called off by Manager Barry because of the unfavorable conditions. Manager Barry had planned on giving the squad a good workout during the game, and he was disappointed at not being able to carry out his plans. The men need a good hard practice.

President Frazee and Secretary J. J. Lane had nothing to say on the big deal that has been rumored, which would involve some of the Red Sox players. Manager Barry is expected to start reducing his squad any time now, as the club will not carry its present big squad very long. The Buffalo club will get several of the recruits that Manager Barry decides not to carry through the season.

## MAY PLOW UP LINKS

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto Golf Club contemplates plowing up and planting its hundred acres of land, the members having expressed their willingness to do much of the work themselves. Similar action will be taken by other clubs in the vicinity owning large grounds.

PITTSBURGH RELEASES MAULEY  
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—James McAuley, infielder, has been released by Pittsburgh to the St. Louis Nationals, it was announced Monday. The Pittsburgh club asked for waivers on McAuley and the St. Louis club refused to waive.

EASTERN LEAGUE TO MEET  
HARTFORD, Conn.—President Daniel O'Neill of the Eastern Baseball Association, announced Monday that a league meeting would be held in Boston, on Tuesday, April 17, at which the schedule for the coming season would be prepared.

ROBERT QUINN SUCCEEDS RICKY  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Robert Quinn, formerly with the Columbus club, has succeeded Branch Ricky as business manager of the St. Louis American.

## PICKUPS

The New York Americans and Brooklyn Nationals did not play a single one of their anteseason series of games.

Toledo defeated the Red Sox two games straight and then Detroit defeated Toledo easily. Its about time Detroit claimed the American league pennant.

Malone, a recruit infielder of the Brooklyn Nationals, is showing up in very promising form and Manager Robinson hopes to make a regular out of him in a year or two.

University of Missouri opened its Missouri Valley conference championship season successfully yesterday by defeating Kansas State. Poor fielding by the Aggies was largely responsible for the result.

Mowrey, third baseman of the Brooklyn National league champions, has notified Manager Robinson that he will play with Brooklyn this summer and is scheduled to report to the club tomorrow.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood is to throw out the first ball used in the opening American league game at the Polo Grounds, New York tomorrow. The Red Sox and New York clubs will be the opposing teams.

Most of the National and American league clubs are taking things easy today in anticipation of the opening championship seasons of the two leagues tomorrow afternoon. The clubs in the two leagues have had rather strenuous preliminary seasons this spring.

VETERANS OUT  
FOR WATERTOWN  
BASEBALL TEAM

Watertown High School is scheduled to open its baseball season tomorrow when the team lines up against Chelsea High School at Watertown. Coach H. J. Wileite has been working hard with his charges for the past three weeks, in an effort to get them into shape for this contest, and the result has been very satisfactory. Watertown should be able to hold its own against Chelsea. The game scheduled for Friday with Newton High School, which was to have opened the season, was postponed because of the unfavorable conditions.

There is a nucleus of six veterans at Watertown this season around which to build the team, and a lot of promising new material. Two veterans, James Waddle and W. E. Bachmann will do the bulk of the pitching for the team this year, and both will be given a chance in tomorrow's game. A. T. Consineau, regular catcher last year, is again working behind the bat, and as the two pitchers saw a lot of service last season, the battery department will be one of the team's strong points.

It has been necessary to develop two regular infielders, for first base and shortstop. Capt. Wallace Howe, looked upon as the best all-round player in the school, will be at his old position at third base, while S. J. Bernard, another veteran, will be at second. Thomas Hyde is the other veteran on the squad, and he will play left field. The vacant positions will be filled by new men, and several will be tried out in each place before the position is given to any one player. The schedule arranged by Manager Winthrop Chamberlain is one of the hardest Watertown has ever had. It now calls for 17 games of which will be played away from home. The season will close with Waltham High School at Waltham, June 13. The schedule follows:

April 11—Chelsea at Watertown; 14—Lynn English at Lynn; 25—Weston at Watertown; 28—Concord at Watertown; May 2—Watertown at Watertown; 5—Charlestown at Charlestown; 9—Brighton at Watertown; 12—Concord at Watertown; 16—Chelsea at Chelsea; 19—Needham at Watertown; 23—Dorchester at Dorchester; 26—Watertown at Weston; 30—alumni at Watertown.  
June 2—La Salle at Waltham; 6—Belmont at Belmont; 8—Dedham at Watertown; 13—Waltham at Waltham.

MISSOURI WINS  
FROM KANSAS, 11-3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MANHATTAN, Kan.—University of Missouri opened the Missouri Valley Conference baseball championship season of 1917 here Monday afternoon by defeating Kansas State Agricultural College, 11 to 3. The game was featured by poor fielding on the part of Kansas State the team making no less than 11 errors.

A sacrifice fly and three errors gave Missouri five runs in the seventh inning, the summary:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Missouri ..... 3 2 0 0 0 5 2-11 9 3  
Kansas State..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0-3 5 11  
Batteries—Glittner and Morris; Owens, Hevey and Guilfoyle, Umpire—Moss.

## EDWARD CRAWLEY TO JOIN NAVY

LOWELL, Mass.—Edward Crawley, star baseball and football player of Colby College, telegraphed his father Monday that he intended to join the United States Navy. He was to have graduated in June. Before going to Colby Crawley was given a trial as an outfielder by Manager Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics.

DETROIT 8, TOLEDO 5  
TOLEDO, O.—The Detroit Americans defeated Toledo in an exhibition game here Monday, 8 to 5. The score: R.H.E.  
Detroit ..... 8 10 2  
Toledo ..... 5 10 3  
Batteries—Ehman, Mitchell, C. Jones and Yelle; Bailey, Schulz and Bresnahan, Sweeney.

OPENING GAME  
AT BRAVES FIELD  
IS POSTPONED

Program Originally Planned for  
Tomorrow's Baseball Con-  
test Is to Be Carried Out on  
Thursday

At noon today W. E. Haggood, business manager of the Boston Nationals, announced that the opening game of the National league baseball season of 1917, scheduled to take place at Braves Field tomorrow afternoon between Boston and New York, had been postponed until Thursday afternoon when the program will be carried out in full.

The Boston management started in early this morning to try to get the grounds ready for the opening tomorrow, but it was soon seen that this could not be done and so the announcement of the postponement was made.

Manager Stallings planned to put the players through a practice today, but had to give this up and all the exercise the players had was a military drill. The squad needs batting and fielding practice, and a good general workout before it meets the Giants. The only workout the men had Monday was an hour's military drill at the clubhouse and under the grandstand.

Manager Stallings is well satisfied with the way his team has developed this spring, and he is enthusiastic about the Braves' chances in the pennant race. The batting is a little lighter than might be expected, but aside from that the team is in fine shape, and one or two good hard workouts is what they need.

The New York Giants ended their spring training trip Monday with a victory over the Indianapolis team, and will arrive in Boston tonight for the opening game. It is expected that Anderson or Tesreau will do the pitching for the Giants. Just who will work in the box for the Braves is uncertain.

Catcher E. S. Blackburn, the catcher sold to the Chicago Nationals at the waiver price, left for Chicago this morning.

SHERMAN HALL  
WINS FENCING  
CHAMPIONSHIPS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sherman Hall, former United States national senior champion at foils and sabers, showed flashes of his oldtime ability Monday evening in winning the championship titles of the New York Athletic Club at both these styles of fencing in the final competition of the Winged Foot club's annual tournament. It was the first series of fencing bouts the former national titleholder has contested in during the present season, and although he had a comparatively easy time taking the sabers title, he encountered hard opposition in two of his bouts before gaining the foils honors. His victims in this branch of the competition were Dr. J. E. Gignoux, Leo Nunes, present national junior champion at dueling swords and foils, and Stedford Pitt.

Hall, in his bout against Dr. Gignoux and Nunes, won the honors by a margin of only one touch, but throughout he displayed superior ability at parrying and thrusting and he delivered his attacks with unusual speed. Pitt fell before the wonderful fencing of the former national champion, by a score of 5 to 1.

In the sabers championship finals Hall particularly showed to advantage and won his series of three bouts with ease. He disposed of E. W. Allison, 5 to 0, Stedford Pitt, 5 to 1, and Leo Nunes, 5 to 3.

Nunes won the club championship at dueling swords after a series of three interesting bouts with P. W. Allison, Stedford Pitt and William Bowman. In this final a tie was created for second honors between Allison and Pitt, both of whom scored victories over Bowman, but in the fence-off for second prize, a speedy thrust at the right moment won the honors for Pitt.

TUFTS SCHEDULE  
NOT CANCELED

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts College varsity baseball schedule has not been canceled, but is expected any day. The advisory board on athletics held a meeting Monday for discussion, but adjourned without taking action. It will await the developments of the next few days.

Owing to the condition of the field there will be no games with Rhode Island State and University of Maine on Wednesday and Friday of this week. Action on the schedule is expected before the southern trip, which is scheduled to begin April 18.

## MISSOURI MAY CANCEL DATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Whether or not the University of Missouri will continue its intercollegiate athletic schedules for the spring will be definitely decided here next Wednesday, when President A. B. Hill and Director of Athletics C. L. Brewer return from their annual Easter vacation. There seems to be a strong possibility of the university canceling its dates.

LEEDS WINS IN  
NORTHERN RUGBY  
FOOTBALL UNION

Leaders in the League Standing  
Easily Defeat Halifax Club  
by Score of 8 Points to 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Leeds, the leaders of the Northern Rugby Football Union, were engaged with the Halifax club on March 3, and won without difficulty by 8 points to 2. Dewsbury, who now run them very close in the table, also registered a victory at home against Batley 11 to 3. A close game at Huddersfield between the home club and Bradford Northern ended in a draw of 3 points each. Of the Hull teams, the Rovers beat Bramley, after a keenly contested game, by 5 points to 0; but the town team were badly beaten at Hunslet by 29 to 2.

In Lancashire, Leigh, who had defeated the league leaders the previous week, only just managed to beat St. Helens' Recreation by an odd point, with the score at 9 to 8. Wigan, strengthened by the inclusion of several military players, were too good for Warrington who went under by 21 to 5. Salford were outplayed on the Barrow ground, losing by 17 to 0. Runcorn fared even worse, for Widnes scored 33 points against them without a reply. The program was concluded with Swinton's 10 to 5 win against Broughton.

Only two matches were played on the following Saturday, March 10, one in Yorkshire and one in Lancashire. Hull, assisted by several of the Rovers' players, scored 38 points to Huddersfield's 13, and Broughton Rangers defeated Runcorn by 20 points to 2. Northern Union results to March 10:

Club	Pld	W	Drn	L	Pts	P.C.
Leeds	23	17	3	3	37	80.43
Dewsbury	23	18	0	5	36	78.26
Leigh	21	15	1	5	21	73.80
Barrow	14	10	0	4	20	71.42
Batley	22	12	5	5	29	65.90
Wigan	23	14	0	9	28	65.90
Hull K.R.	21	11	3	7	27	69.92
Halifax	21	11	2	8	24	67.14
Hull	24	13	1	10	27	66.25
Swinton	23	12	1	10	25	64.24
Oldham	14	7	1	6	15	53.57
Widnes	13	7	0	6	14	53.84
Salford	21	11	0	10	22	52.38
St. Helens' Rec.	21	10	1	10	21	50.00
Bradford North'n	19	9	1	9	19	50.00
Warrington	23	11	0	12	22	47.82
Hunslet	22	10	2	11	23	47.82
Bramley	21	8	4	9	20	47.61
Wakefield T.	18	7	3	8	17	47.22
Broughton R.	24	9	1	14	19	39.58
St. Helens' A.	16	5	0	11	10	31.25
Rochdale H.	21	5	1	15	11	26.19
Huddersfield	21	3	4	14	10	23.80
Runcorn	14	3	0	11	6	21.42
Brighouse R.	15	1	0	14	2	6.66
York	15	1	0	14	2	6.66

PROFESSIONAL  
GOLFERS VOTE ON  
MEMBERS' RULING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The question of election to membership in the Professional Golfers Association of America has been placed in the hands of the national executive committee of that organization. This was announced at the meeting of the professionals held in this city Monday night. The power to elect or reject under certain conditions was vested in the national committee by the constitutional amendment which was passed after lengthy debate.

Any person eligible for membership in the association may become a member in the class to which his occupation at the time of applying entitles him, providing that his application be made in writing to the secretary of the division in which he resides, and that it be signed by two members of the association.

Upon receipt of such an application, the national secretary shall notify by mail the various members of the local committees, and if after 15 days no objection be received, the applicant shall be considered a member. Upon receipt of objections, however, the matter of election or rejection shall be decided by the national committee.

It was announced at the meeting that the second annual championship of the association would be held on Oct. 13 instead of Oct. 9, as originally announced. No course has been selected, but Baltusrol, Apawamis, Wygyl and Nassau have made offers for the tournament.

BASEBALL WILL  
BE CONTINUED  
BY BOWDOIN MEN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The Bowdoin College faculty has voted to give degrees to all seniors and semester credits to all juniors, sophomores and freshmen who may be called into the service of the United States, provided they remain in college until called. The faculty voted to recommend that students remain in college to take the reserve officers' training and that the hours of recitation be proportionately reduced.

The athletic council voted to abolish track sports for the remainder of the college year, but to continue the baseball schedule until the United States Army officer arrives to take charge of the reserve officers' training corps, after which the question of continuing the schedule will depend on the amount of time required for drill.

The team will leave Brunswick tomorrow to play Wesleyan, Springfield Training and Amherst. Edward Day, who played guard at Harvard, has been elected football coach, provided Bowdoin has a team next fall.

OLDFIELD ON AUTO RUN  
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Barney Oldfield, the famous automobile race driver, leaves here today in an attempt to reach Indianapolis, Ind., by automobile in 10 days.

POGGENBURG CUP  
BILLIARD PLAY  
IN FINAL ROUND

E. T. Appleby Meets F. S. Appleby and William Gershel  
Plays Jacob Klinger in To-  
day's Matches in New York

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

	Won	Lost	H.A.
F. S. Appleby	3	1	10
William Gershel	3	1	5-15-22
E. T. Appleby	2	3	19-3-22
C. R. Lewis	2	3	4-11-21
G. T. Moon Jr.	2	3	3-20-31
Jacob Klinger	1	3	15-10-16

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Final games in the first annual Poggenburg Memorial Cup amateur handicap 18.2 ballkline billiard tournament are scheduled to be played in this city today with E. T. Appleby meeting F. S. Appleby this afternoon and William Gershel meeting Jacob Klinger in the evening. The matches will be closely watched, as F. S. Appleby and Gershel are now tied for the trophy with three victories and one defeat each. Should each of these two players win his match today, it will necessitate their playing off the first-place tie.

Although apparently out of the running for first place, E. T. Appleby has to his credit both the high average and the high run records. In the contest Monday night he eclipsed the high-run mark of the tournament when he amassed a total of 79 in the fifteenth inning of his match with Klinger. This run was really the feature of the day's performances and showed Appleby at his best. He gathered the balls under deft control and clicked off the points rapidly. His confidence was an outstanding feature, and his total steadily mounted it appeared that he was destined to gather in a run that would surpass the 100 mark, a figure which he has frequently attained in practice. The ivories scattered a bit as the run mounted into the seventies, and on the seventy-ninth count there was left a position which necessitated a bank shot across the short table near the end rail. Appleby just missed completing the carrom, and the run was closed. He won the game, 250 to 124.

F. S. Appleby had a difficult time defeating G. T. Moon Jr. in the afternoon contest. He was not playing at his best consistently, although there was a period in the middle game when he clustered together nearly 100 points in four innings. His average for the match, however, was a bit low. Moon, too, was a bit erratic, but he came within 30 points of victory by scoring 145 to his



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## NOTICE

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WILLIAM P. MCKENZIE, HERBERT W. EUSTACE, Trustees.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of April, 1917, JOHN R. WATTS, notary public. My commission expires September 2, 1921.

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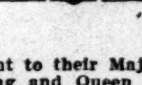
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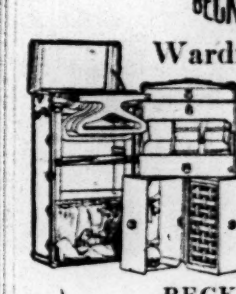
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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## A Woman Certified Public Accountant

The profession of certified public accountant is a rather unusual one for a woman, and its novelty adds to its interest, according to Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein, who is one of the few women to have taken up such work. In fact, her appearance to take the necessary examination to carry on such a profession was such a surprise to the attendant at the door that he tried to send her to another part of the building, where an examination was being held for entirely different work—work that was considered to be more in the feminine province. When she insisted that she was to take the examination for certified public accountant, the attendant protested that there was no woman taking that, but he was obliged to let her in when he saw her admission card.

Up to this time, Miss Lowenstein had devoted herself to work with the Board of Education as supervisor of vacation schools, playgrounds and recreation for the children of New York. That kept her busy for a time; she had not then even thought of public accounting as a business. Next, with some other people, she became interested in establishing roof gardens as recreation centers for whole families, parents and children, both. At first, this was summer work only, but a little later it grew into an all-the-year-around work of supervision of the Board of Education's recreation centers, and Miss Lowenstein devoted herself to it for five years.

"During those years, I put in all the leisure time I could find—and it seemed little—at various law schools, taking the necessary courses wherever I could arrange them," said Miss Lowenstein, telling of her work and what led her to take it. "Finally, I was admitted to the bar and was looking forward to practicing law. I had not even thought then of becoming a public accountant. One of the men on the School Board who was looking over my accounts one day—I was obliged to keep a great many in my work—asked me why I did not become a regular certified public accountant. That was the first time such an idea had come to me. I thought that it did not interest me at all, but evidently it did, for shortly after that I took a vacation of two months and a half from my work and tried accounting. I worked and studied hard at it and, when there was a certified public accountant examination held just before the end of my leave of absence, I took it. And I have been glad ever since that I did, for they told me that I was the first person in this State to secure a mark of 100 per cent in practical accounting. The professional examinations lasted about two days and a half and were difficult, but I was fortunate enough to get through them all. I had some difficulty in getting into the hall where the examinations were held; the man at the door said there were no women there and was slow in recognizing my right to enter. But I had my formal notification to appear, and I was obliged to let me in. This examination was conducted by the University of the State of New York, which issues a degree to those passing it and, simultaneously, a license to practice public accounting as a certified accountant."

The difference between a certified public accountant and a public accountant who is not certified might be described as similar to the difference

existing between a lawyer and a notary. Since Miss Lowenstein passed the examination, which is said to be rigorous, several other women have also passed it and have been made certified public accountants. She, however, so far as she knows, is the only woman who is a lawyer as well.

"Then I decided to give up my work for the Board of Education and open a law and accounting office, thus combining the two professions. I had taken a number of Civil Service examinations, and, just as I was about to carry out this plan, I heard that I was second on the list for a position on the legal staff of the corporation counsel. I went down to his office to see about this, and soon I was appointed. The salary was less than I had been earning but, thinking it over, I decided that the experience and the information that I would have the opportunity of acquiring there would be worth more to me than the difference in the salaries. So I accepted the position on the legal staff of the corporation counsel's office, to which no woman had been appointed before. I was assigned to the appeals division. My appointment was startling to the head of that division, I think; he was not a feminist. They put all of the scrub work of the office on me, of course, but I was glad, for it gave me a fine insight into municipal law, and I learned how not to write legal opinions, as well as how they should be written. The training there was of decided value to me."

"In the meantime, I was getting little jobs of accounting here and there on the outside, and had established quite a respectable income from them. Finally, I decided that I had gone about as far as I could get in that law office, and that the next thing for me to do was to launch forth and devote myself to public accounting, so I left there and opened up my own office; and here I am. That is the whole story. I have found that there is plenty of work to be done. Then I have had the chance to take care of some communal work for a banker, and that, which means acting as philanthropic adviser to him, or rather as adviser in his philanthropic activities, takes a great deal of my time. At first, of course, when I opened my office, I went about examining books and accounts and sent assistants out into that field. Now I find that I have little or no time for that; my work has grown rather more into the installation of accounting and other business systems in large business houses."

"It seems to me that this work of keeping and examining accounts offers an excellent field for a woman, and she has just exactly as big opportunities in it as has a man, if she is careful and accurate and can handle figures correctly. No, indeed, a legal education is by no means a necessity, although I have found it a real help. A high school education is, however, most desirable, yet I would not say that even that is an absolute necessity; that, of course, must depend much upon the individual. Any woman with business ability can study this work and learn how to do it. I would not hesitate to recommend it as a profession for women, for the field is not overcrowded and the woman who proves her ability ought to find it lucrative as well."

## A Combination Dessert and Salad

"Entertaining in this household is a simple thing," remarked one girl, who keeps house in a small city apartment, to the caller who came from a big, roomy country home. "We cannot entertain our friends here in this little sky parlor of ours as you do in your large house, and we do not try to, but we enjoy having company and plenty of it. As you see, we do our own cooking; we love to, and we get a great deal of happiness out of cooking for our friends. If we were obliged to take them out to restaurants to dinner, we could not have nearly so many guests as we have, but we feel that our friends get more pleasure, as we do, from the simple entertainment that we can offer them right here in our own home."

"We have evolved for our own use a series of menus for various occasions—things that we know we can cook well and, as a rule, things that one does not get in the ordinary restaurant, that is, not frequently. Of course, being such busy people, away from home at our work all day, we cannot make desserts often. And good ice cream is rather expensive for us to buy. But anyone can get that easily elsewhere; we prefer to be more original."

"Lately we have been specializing in what we call a combination dessert-salad, or, perhaps better, a salad-dessert. One of our favorites has slices of canned pineapple for the chief ingredient. We always arrange these on individual plates, instead of serving them from a salad bowl. With this particular salad, we make a nest of nice crisp white lettuce leaves and put the slice of pineapple in the center, arranging it so that the leaves form a nice little frame or frill about the edges. Then we soften a cream cheese, or a part of one—that depends, of course, upon how many guests we have—and mix with it either chopped nuts or olives—we prefer nuts; we make little balls of this mixture and place in the center of the slice of pineapple. Sometimes we mold the cheese into little cones. Then we arrange about four half walnuts or pecans on the pineapple, and pour French dressing over it all. Occasionally we use mayonnaise and heap that, not too much, of course, about the ball or the base of the cone of cheese and nuts. We frequently sprinkle the whole thing with paprika, which, we

think, gives it a more interesting appearance. And we consider this dish quite elaborate enough to act as dessert, as well as salad, in so small a 'ménage' as ours."

"Another of these combinations cannot be made quite so artistic in appearance, but it answers the purpose just as well, we think. We slice oranges, bananas and dates together, and mix with French dressing or mayonnaise, whichever is more convenient. That we serve in nests of lettuce or in 'boats'—as a small guest once called them—of romaine."

"A mock ice cream salad—we do not like that name, but have not yet thought of a better one—is made by mixing pimientos and green peppers, cut into rather small but not fine pieces, with cream cheese, and then cutting in thin slices or molding pieces of it, so it will look like slices of ice cream, and serving on chopped lettuce or cream or any green salad, allowing just enough to show about the edges to make a narrow frame. Pour French dressing over this for a sauce. That, however, is not such a really dessert-salad, except in looks, as some of our others."

"Sometimes we serve an apparently whole banana in a leaf of romaine or lettuce, but before we serve it we split it open lengthwise and spread it with peanut butter, then press the halves together again. We pour over it a thin mayonnaise, or a French dressing, with peanuts chopped into it. A favorite dessert-salad with us is made of dates stuffed with cream cheese, sometimes with a mixture of cream cheese and chopped nuts, and served on the tiny leaves of the heart of the lettuce with French dressing. We frequently serve such salads as these to friends who come in to an informal Sunday night supper with us, and they really do not, any of them, take long to prepare. Also they have just enough sweetness to satisfy as a dessert as well as a salad, particularly as we nearly always have a dish of fudge or some other candy to finish off with."

## An Appetizing Luncheon

Boiled cabbage and diced potato, served in a round platter, the cabbage arranged in quarters around the potato. Pour over them both a cheese sauce. Serve with hot biscuit and jelly. For dessert, serve tart stewed fruit, preferably prunes with lemon.

## Just the Thing for a Warm Day



Here is a dainty little child's frock for midsummer wear, in white linen, simply trimmed with bands of deep blue linen.

## Why Not Do Your Own Marketing?

"If you would be well served, serve yourself," is a truism, but never could it be applied with better effect, than right now to the ever-new-old problem of marketing and buying for the household. A decisive step is being taken by the club women of Chicago toward greater efficiency among housewives, in this important part of the household economy. A joint effort of the various affiliated clubs is being made to persuade the merchants to unite with them in a campaign against high prices. The women have written to the large dealers in merchandise and foods, asking them to make rules among their charge customers that any customer having an article sent home on approval shall be required either to return the article within five days or to pay for it. This is to prevent the inuring or soiling of the article, thereby causing expense to customers who are doing right."

It may not be generally understood by women that, when an article loses value through being returned, the expense is added to the cost of other articles. In this way, great injustice is done careful cash customers. The same result follows from housewives who order their groceries late in the day or more than once a day. For this needless expense cash customers, and those who are always prompt and order but once a day, must make up the expense in added cost of food. For merchants have to reckon this in as "overhead expense," and the customers, wise and foolish, pay alike. The movement by the clubs, in cooperation with the grocers' association, is to devise some method by which the thoughtful, honest customer need not pay for the waste of her inefficient sisters. Already a large number of grocers have joined the crusade, and have decided upon the following plans to help meet the competition of the Chain Stores, and yet cooperate with the housewives in this campaign of economy."

"The problem of the grocers is this," said Mr. B. W. Roth, president of the Grocers Association of Chicago: "They must compete with the Chain Stores, which are backed by a large corporation. These stores cut all overhead expense to a minimum, by a strictly cash basis. They have no delivery system, no bookkeeping, so they can underbid the regular grocer at every turn. We must have a charge account system, and a delivery system, because the women demand it. To do these things we must charge more for the goods. We have decided to meet these problems and cooperate with the Housewives League and other clubs by charging for each delivery 5 cents, 1 cent for every charge account of \$1 or less."

"Even at this rate the grocers will be able to reduce their overhead expense that it is going to make a considerable difference to the housewife's monthly expenses. There is no doubt that the careless, unthinking woman, who now thinks nothing of telephoning her grocer five and six times during the day for articles which she forgot to order in the morning, simply through lack of orderly forethought, thus causing her grocer 20 cents unnecessary expense, and the delivery boy the hard work of climbing her stairs four more times than was nec-

essary, will think before having 5 cents added to her yeast cake or bar of soap which she forgot. It will also reduce the bookkeeping of the merchants, for 1 cent on every dollar or less of a charge account will soon count up, and she will begin to pay as she goes. By this system she will buy more carefully and systematically. It is so much easier, seemingly, to charge and pay, than to pay as you go."

"It is easy to buy and save your pelf, if you carry a basket and do it yourself."

says a modern 'Mother Goose.' This is the slogan, among others, which the housewives of Chicago are using. At a recent meeting, many interesting descriptions were given by enterprising housewives of their trips to market. This really delightful part of the housewife's task has almost disappeared since the advent of the telephone, and this is to be regretted. For there is no gainsaying that usually what you can pick up yourself is far ahead of what you can get by ordering over the telephone. Many are proving this here, and those are women, too, whose lives are full of many family and social duties, who know the value of time. One housewife who does not count the pennies testifies that she has done her own marketing for years. She says she enjoys it for many reasons. In the first place, she feels that women of means are greatly to blame for the high cost of living. They get merchants into careless, even dishonest, ways of making money. They are thoughtless about ordering, and willing to pay the grocer's price without a demur, forgetting that every time they do so they are making it harder for those less ready to meet the high cost. Again, there is a real training for any woman; one of whose duties surely is providing for her home comforts, in going out and intelligently marketing for her family. She soon learns to know the different cuts of meat, the various kinds of canned goods, how to buy economically, and, by her presence in the market or store, makes the merchant more careful of how his goods are kept."

Women are the housekeepers, not alone for their own homes but for their neighborhoods. Their judgment of standards of decency will have weight, especially where it is being taken so systematically as it is by few all over the United States where "The National Housewives League" has active members. They are proving that there is no better way of forcing careless merchants to be neat and honest than by the personal mar-

"Horticulture and agriculture both offer splendid opportunities for work and achievement to women who love the out of doors." That is the firm conviction of Mrs. Martha H. Miller, landscape gardener, as she expressed it to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called to ask her how and why she had entered into that particular field of activity.

"I tried indoor work at first, and it was work in which I was greatly interested, too," she continued, "but, after a time, it failed to satisfy me. I had always loved out-of-door activities and delighted in working in the garden of my own little place in the country, so, finally, I decided to drop everything else and go to work to learn to do, in the best possible way, what I really cared about doing. So, that decision made, I promptly gave up my position and started for Cornell University to study gardening. I had no idea about courses, but, somehow, I was led to choose those which I have found by experience to have been the best for me."

"These courses included landscape lectures, history of gardens and gardening, city planning, aesthetic landscapes, Greek sculpture and other fine arts subjects, as well as floriculture and arboriculture. Contrary to the advice of one of the professors, I did not take design at first; I felt that a knowledge of the plants and trees and shrubs themselves was of much more importance in the beginning."

"That is what I would recommend to any woman who wants to become a good landscape gardener; get a practical knowledge of plants and flowers first, and study design and theory afterwards. It is easy enough to get a draftsman to draw plans for a garden, but that is not nearly enough to make a garden; it requires a large amount of knowledge of plants of all sorts, their habits, the conditions under which they grow best, skill in color combinations, the right thing for the right place. The gardener who has a broad, practical knowledge of plants and shrubs and trees can get away from the cut and dried arrangements commonly used and exercise some originality. I shall never forget the words of one of the professors whose classes I attended: 'Be bold,' was the motto he recommended to me. I have found that excellent advice."

"As the lectures did not take up all of my time, and I was eager to get in as much practical work as possible, I induced the head gardener to take me on as a 'hired man.' That

marketing of housewives wherever it is practical. One and another and another testify to the economy, the pleasure, in efficiently doing one's business of home-making, in being a part of the big, active, busy world that comes with getting up early and sailing forth to market, basket in hand. That it is becoming more than just a fad for a few, is proved by the dainty market baskets which merchants are displaying. Women should look pretty and artistic; this is their part in helping to bring out the City Beautiful, so dreamed and talked of by both women and men. Their appearance in the markets will help to further this, for women naturally want to put things to rights, and the neighborhood is bound to benefit by her morning walks."

Then why not all join the efficiency brigade, avoid the waste of the charge system, procure better goods through more intelligent, discriminating information about foods and household furnishings, and incidentally, by going to market each day, help clean up the neighborhood streets and shops, and meet your neighbors in a democratic way? Women who are homemakers have much to share, much to learn. "I learned more about my neighborhood, what was needed a housekeeper's attention, how my food was handled, and the conditions under which my family live and my children play, by my morning marketing than I ever did in all my years of study of social problems," declared a housewife to the writer, in speaking of this problem of household economy. "We women actually got together, accomplished much, and found that, although in different walks in life, we had much in common to work for, when our league formed the committee in our club for the purpose of fostering economy in household buying."

## Canary Pudding

(From an English Recipe)

Ingredients—Four ounces of flour, 3 ounces of sugar, 2 ounces of butter, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon of baking powder, milk.

Method—Cream the butter and sugar together, until thick and smooth, and add each egg separately. Beat well, then stir in the flour and baking powder as lightly as possible, and add milk gradually until the mixture drops readily from the spoon. Pour into a well-buttered mold, steam for about 1 hour and serve with jam or custard sauce.

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## The Making of a Landscape Gardener

was a most interesting and valuable experience. Whenever I was not in lectures and recitations, I spent my time in and about the greenhouses working with the violets and sweet peas, carrying bulbs back and forth from the cold frames, potting Jerusalem cherries, training plants and vines, planting seeds, transplanting seedlings, doing everything I could find to do. I shall always be deeply grateful for that opportunity. I found out then that there were ever so many varieties of lovely evergreens that were not at all well known, but which could be used most artistically and satisfactorily all the year round."

"The history of gardening is a fascinating study; the history of the country is reflected in its gardens. I found, the rise and fall of its prosperity. It is interesting to read about the gardens of Egypt, away back in the year 3000 B. C., for instance. Those gardens were deserted in to shut out the view of the desert, and trees and vines were arranged on arches and trellises to form vistas within. They were rather formal, monotonous places, as one may imagine. The garden history of Abyssinia, Persia, of all those old, old lands is exceedingly interesting. And Rome, too. Even the Emperor Nero was so fond of flowers that he paid great attention

to his gardens and invented a unique scheme of trellises in his banquet hall, which revolved and showered his guests with blossoms."

"The Renaissance, of course, gave a great impetus to gardening, and it was during that time that many of the beautiful Italian gardens were laid out. England, France and other countries followed suit. The gardens of Versailles are splendid examples of what may be done in this field."

"Women in this country are finding great satisfaction in gardening; one can accomplish something, get such definite results. The father of one girl, who prepared for such a career at the college which I attended, gave her, 300 acres of land in the South to manage. It had not been thought good for much and she had the satisfaction of making a worth-while farm out of it. Another of my friends took over a florist's business which had been running down for some time and rejuvenated it."

"Gardening, however, is not a field for the faddist; only those who truly love the work and are willing to keep at it all day and all night, when necessary, those who understand plants and flowers in a practical way, are the ones to whom success is due, and for such I cannot imagine a more interesting profession."

## Tie-Dyed Silks

Tie dyeing is said to be the earliest known art of fabric decoration, except for painting. It is believed to have been an art original with the people of ancient India, who were famed far and wide for their gorgeous textiles. The process was a lengthy one and required great care and patience, as well as true artistic ability. Centuries ago in India an artisan would take a strip of silk and dye it, perhaps, an exquisite soft green. Then he would tie this length of green silk at intervals, twisting a tape or ribbon tightly about it, and then dip it into a dye of a beautiful shade of pink. The parts covered by the tape, of course, retained their original color, while the rest came out a lovely pink. Again the silk was tied and perhaps dipped in a dye of a harmonizing shade of blue; once more, perhaps, it might have been tied and dipped in a dye which produced a groundwork of soft beige, with a curious, interesting pattern of green and pink and blue, all of soft tones which melted together with no harsh or definite dividing lines. The tying could be repeated as often as the artist chose."

This art of tie dyeing is being revived again in these days, and what is said to be the first exhibition of such silks in America was held recently in one of New York's large stores. They were beautiful, soft, lustrous fabrics, and the most decorative things imaginable. Perhaps they are not just what one would use for clothing in these modern days, though some of them might make lovely scarfs—still they have their place as hangings and cushion covers and curtains. The interior decorator will find many uses for them."

The most exquisite colorings may be found in these tie-dyed silks. There is one of green with stripes, at intervals, of a soft blue that melts right into the ground, with no visible line of demarcation; occasionally a creamy white, very narrow line occurs. Another silk of white has curious, almost geometrical, figures of apple green; one of cerise has irregular circles of white, broken into odd shadowy sections. Then again there are silks with a sort of sunburst effect, huge circles composed of lines of many soft pastel shades, seemingly rippling out just as the water does when one throws a stone into a pool. These patterns are usually to be found on backgrounds of soft grays and tan and beige. A gold and white silk is lovely. Not only are these silks dyed

in delicate pastel shades, but they are also patterned in deep rich, rose red, tawny yellow and orange."

Tie dyeing has sometimes been called the "bandhana" process; it was an industry in which girls and women were proficient long centuries ago. They succeeded in getting all sorts of designs, for the silk could be tied in many knots, as many as 14 in a yard-long strip, the patterns depending upon the manner in which the fabric was tied."

These tie-dyed silks might be used, not only for hangings and cushions and such things, but also for linings for evening wraps, and those in the delicate pastel shades would make charming negligee and boudoir gowns."

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## THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Pittenweem Harbor, Fife

"The Kingdom of Fife (that royal province) may be observed by the curious on the map," Stevenson writes in his "Random Memories," "occupying a tongue of land between the firths of Forth and Tay. It may be continually seen from many parts of Edinburgh (among the rest, from the windows of my father's house) dying away into the distance and the easterly haer with one smoky seaside

town beyond another, or in winter printing on the gray heaven some glittering hill-tops. . . . History broods over that part of the world like the easterly haer. Even on the map, its long row of Gaelic place-names bear testimony to an old and settled race. Of these little towns, posted along the shore as close as sedges, each with its bit of harbor, its old weather-beaten church or public building, its

flavor of decayed prosperity and decaying fish, not one but has its legend, quaint or tragic." St. Andrews is, of course, the most beautiful as it is also the most interesting of these old burghs, but there is a certain charm which clings to those lying furthest to the east, mere villages, most of them. "Not in summer," Andrew Lang says, "but in winter is the time to see St. Andrews."

Perhaps it is the time to visit all of them, and the cold breeze drifting in off the North Sea and clothing them in pearly gray, gives the best setting for these weather-beaten little towns, each with its red roofs and crow-stepped gables clustering above the little harbor with its fleet of brown-sailed fishing smacks. But on a summer's day, when the poppies flicker in scarlet flames as the wind sweeps over the ripening oats, it is good to take the road that skirts from one to the other, never out of sight of the firth and reaching at last the East Neuk beyond Crail, where the North Sea stretches out broad and gleaming, with the Inchcape rock a tiny black speck on the dim horizon. But first there is "Largo Law and the smoke of Largo town mounting above its feet, the town of Alexander Selkirk, better known under the name of Robinson Crusoe," and St. Monance, the beloved of artists, and Pittenweem, where on his way to the battle of Worcester Charles was regaled at "Robert Smith's yett" with "sundrie great buns of fine flour" and other dainties. Pittenweem was once an important ecclesiastical center, and remains of the old Priory may still be traced, built into its modern houses, but its chief attraction is just its harbor and its view across the firth, and the link it forms in this chain of old sea-washed towns.

## The Happy Warrior

Who is the happy Warrior? Who is he That every man in arms should wish to be? —It is the generous spirit, who, when brought Among the tasks of real life, hath wrought Upon the plan that pleased his boyish thought; Whose high endeavors are an inward light That makes the path before him always bright: Who, with a natural instinct to discern What knowledge can perform, is diligent to learn; Abides by this resolve, and stops not there, But makes his moral being his prime care; —'Tis he whose law is reason; who depends Upon that law as on the best of friends; Whence, in a state where men are tempted still To evil for a guard against worse ill, And what in quality or act is best Doth seldom on a right foundation rest. He labors good on good to fix, and owes To virtue every triumph that he knows; —Who, if he rise to station of command, Rises by open means; and there will stand On honorable terms, or else retire, And in himself possess his own desire; Who comprehends his trust, and to the same Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim; 'Tis, finally, the Man, who, lifted high, Conspicuous object in a Nation's eye, Or left unthought-of in obscurity, —Who, with a toward or untoward lot, Prosperous or adverse, to his wish or no! —Plays, in the many games of life, that one Where what he most doth value must be won; Whom neither shape of danger can dismay, Nor thought of tender happiness betray; This is the happy Warrior; this is He That every Man in arms should wish to be. —Wordsworth.

## The Morning in the Country

When from the opening chambers of the east The morning springs, in thousand liveries drest, The early larks their morning tribute pay, And, in shrill notes, salute the blooming day. Refreshed fields with pearly dew do shine, And tender blades therewith their tops incline. Their painted leaves the unblown flowers expand, And with the odorous breath perfume the land. The crowing cock and chattering hen awake Dull sleepy clowns, who know the morning breaks. The herd his plaid around his shoulder throws, Grasps his dear crook, calls on his dog, and goes Around the fold: he walks with careful pace, And fallen cloas sets in their wonted place; Then opens the door, unfolds his fleecy care, And gladly sees them crop their morning fare. —James Thomson.

## "Fear Hath Torment"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is but one real power in existence, and it is the power of divine Principle, Love. Who believes this? And yet as Christian Science asserts, it is a fact, absolute and fundamental. Deny it; and God is dethroned. But that is what men have been doing age after age. That God exists they admit; they dare not refuse to hear the universal voice that declares for the existence of a Being greater than themselves; but while making this admission they image Him after their own distorted pattern, with the result that to the average man stands on feet of clay, unstable and unreliable. It can be truly said that the fallacies held by mankind about God are the chief, if not the sole reason for the world's slow progress toward perfection; and until mankind learns the truth, the absolute truth about God, humanity will remain, in proportion to its ignorance, the victim of its false beliefs.

It was John who wrote that "fear hath torment," or as the Revised Version has it, "fear hath punishment." He might have said: "Fear is hell," for that is precisely what hell is. Now Christian Science enables one to analyze, dissect, or anatomize every phase of the so-called human mind. Christian Science states the absolute truth about God; and one equipped with this truth is capable of examining what is called human consciousness and pronouncing definitely upon all its erroneous moods. Not only so, but Christian Science teaches how these false beliefs can be corrected or displaced by Truth itself; and this correcting constitutes the process whereby fear is destroyed. Mrs. Eddy often speaks in her writings of the paralyzing nature of fear, and of the destructive influence it has on human life and human happiness. For example, on pages 391 and 392 of Science and Health she says: "Fear is the fountain of sickness, and you master fear and sin through divine Mind; hence it is through divine Mind that you overcome disease." Note that fear and sin are mastered through divine Mind. This gives the clew to

the supposititious cause of fear and sin as they seem to exist to human consciousness. They are directly consequent upon the belief that matter is real. Assume the reality of matter; assume or believe that matter exists as real substance, and the moment the belief is accepted fear and sin make themselves evident seemingly as consciousness. Indeed, so intimate is the connection between so-called matter and fear that they are actually synonyms the one of the other.

It is obvious then that what is needed by men is a clearer understanding of God, of divine Mind or divine Principle. The most fearless man who ever lived was Christ Jesus. Would it have been possible for him to have, of set purpose, submitted himself to the ordeal of the crucifixion if he had not been absolutely certain that matter was unreal and that life was not in the slightest degree dependent upon it for sustenance or existence? But well he knew these things; and in proportion to his knowledge was his fearlessness and his power over material belief. The result was that the Christ became more and more manifest, until finally, when every false belief in the reality of matter had vanished, the man Jesus also disappeared from the material vision of the world. But the Christ remains ever present in keeping with his saying: "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." The presence with men of the Christ, as the spiritual idea of God, means the overcoming of material belief and the simultaneous destruction of fear.

What a hold the belief in matter seems to have upon mankind. Sometimes one wonders why men do not stop oftener to reflect whether they may not be traveling along altogether wrong lines. Time and again they are found trying to solve purely spiritual problems by the most material methods. They think to win the day, perhaps, for idealism, through the production of sufficient terror, be gotten of the accumulation of what they consider adequate material force. It is the old fallacy that out of evil good can spring. It is based on ignor-

ance of God, ignorance of divine Principle. It is radically wrong, for it arises from the assumption that matter is real or that God is not infinite Spirit, infinite good. Mrs. Eddy does not hesitate to tell the truth about evil or matter when she writes: "That evil or matter has neither intelligence nor power, is the doctrine of absolute Christian Science, and this is the great truth which strips all disguise from error." (Science and Health, p. 454.)

Fear, then, and all its derivatives can be destroyed through spiritual understanding. Disease is one of these derivatives. In Christian Science practice one of the most noticeable things is that every sick person is the victim of fear. What, then, must be destroyed? The insidious fear which preys on the life of men. He who would do this work must himself know the unreality of fear, just as he knows the unreality of matter from the spiritual fact that Spirit is infinite. As fear is destroyed, as the belief disappears that matter is real, or in other words as spiritual law and not material force is seen to be the means whereby God governs the real universe, the sickness lifts and the whilom sufferer enters into the enjoyment of a better sense of health.

The world is responsible for its own misery, in the same way as a man is responsible for his own discomfort who knows any truth that would keep him out of harm's way yet does not make use of it. In no age has there been such absolute knowledge of God as in this. Christian Science has completely altered the spiritual perspective of the human race. It has explained the words and life of Jesus the Christ in language a child can understand, and the explanation makes clear the truth about God and about so-called matter, evil, or fear. The knowledge of the divine Principle, Love, destroys fear, for the knowledge of Principle is the understanding of Mind.

## Wanton With Long Delay

Wanton with long delay the gay spring leaping cometh; The blackthorn starreth now his bough on the eve of May; All day in the sweet box-tree the bee for pleasure hummeth: The cuckoo sends afloat his note in the air all day.

On high the hot sun smiles, and banks of cloud uptower In bulging heads that crowd for miles the dazzling south. —Robert Bridges.

## The Composition of "Marmion"

One of the interesting things noted in Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott" concerning the method of composition of "Marmion," reads as follows:

"Mr. Guthrie Wright, who was among the familiar associates of the Troop, has furnished me with some details which throw light on the construction of 'Marmion.' This gentleman had, through Scott's good offices, succeeded his brother Thomas in the charge of the Abercorn business.

"In the summer of 1807, he says, 'I had the pleasure of making a trip with Sir Walter to Dumfries, for the purpose of meeting Lord Abercorn on his way to Ireland. His Lordship did not arrive for two or three days, and we employed the interval in visiting Sweetheart Abbey, Caerlaverock Castle, and some other ancient buildings in the neighborhood. He recited poetry and old legends from morn till night; and it is impossible that anything could be more delightful than his society; but what I particularly allude to is the circumstance, that at that time he was writing 'Marmion.' The three or four first cantos of which he had with him, and which he was so good as to read to me. It is unnecessary to say how much I was enchanted with them; but as he good-naturedly asked me to state any observations that occurred to me, I said in joke that it appeared to me he had brought his hero by a very strange route into Scotland. 'Why,' says I, 'did ever mortal coming from England to Edinburgh go by Gifford, Crichton Castle, Borthwick Castle, and over the top of Blackford Hill? Not only is it a circuitous detour, but there never was a road that way since the world was created.'"

"That is a most irrelevant objection," said Sir Walter; "it was my good pleasure to bring Marmion by that route, for the purpose of describing the places you have mentioned, and the view from Blackford Hill—it was his business to find his road and pick his steps the best way he could. But, pray, how would you have me bring him? Not by the post-road, surely, as if he had been traveling in a mail-coach?"

"No," I replied; "there were neither post-roads nor mail-coaches in those days; but I think you might have brought him with a less chance of getting into a swamp, by allowing him to travel the natural route by Dunbar and the sea-coast; and then he might have tarried for a space with the famous Earl of Angus, surnamed Bell-the-Cat, at his favorite residence of Tantallon Castle, by which means you would have had not only that fortress with all his feudal followers, but the Castle of Dunbar, the Bass, and all the beautiful scenery of the Forth to describe."

"This observation seemed to strike him much, and after a pause he exclaimed:—'By Jove, you are right! I ought to have brought him that way'; and he added, 'but before he and I part, depend upon it he shall visit Tantallon.' He then asked if I had ever been there, and upon saying I had frequently, he desired me to describe it, which I did; and I verily believe it is from what I then said that the accurate description contained in the fifth canto was given—at least I never heard him say he had afterwards gone to visit the castle; and when the poem was published, I remember he laughed, and asked me how I liked Tantallon."

## The City of Washington in 1800

Washington, 21 November, 1800. My dear Child:

I arrived here on Sunday last, and without meeting with any accident worth noticing, except losing ourselves when we left Baltimore, and going eight or nine miles on the Frederick road, by which means we were obliged to go the other eight through woods, where we wandered two hours without finding a guide, or the path. Fortunately, a straggling black came up with us, and we engaged him as a guide, to extricate us out of our difficulty; but woods are all you see, from Baltimore until you reach the city, which is only so in name. Here and there is a small cot, without a glass window, interspersed amongst the forests, through which you travel miles without seeing any human being. In the city there are buildings enough, if they were compact and finished, to accommodate Congress and those attached to it; but as they are, and scattered as they are, I see no great comfort for them. The river, which runs up to Alexandria, is in full view of my window, and I see the vessels pass and repass. The house is upon a grand and superb scale, . . . an establishment very well proportioned to the President's salary. The lighting the apartments, from the kitchen to parlors and chambers, is a tax indeed; and the fires we are obliged to keep . . . is another very cheering comfort. To assist us in this great castle and render less attendance necessary, bells are wholly wanting, not one single one being hung through the whole house, and promises are all you

can obtain. This is so great an inconvenience that I know not what to do or how to do. The ladies from Georgetown and in the city have many of them visited me. Yesterday I returned fifteen visits,—but such a place as Georgetown appears,—why, our Milton is beautiful. But no comparisons,—if they will put me up some bells, and let me have wood enough to keep fires, I design to be pleased. . . . You must keep all this to yourself, and, when asked how I like it, say that I write you the situation is beautiful, which is true. The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment finished, and all within, except the plastering, has been done since Bressler came. We have not the least fence, yard, or other convenience, without, and the great unfinished audience-room I make a drying-room of to hang up the clothes in. . . .

Thomas comes in and says a House is made; so tomorrow, though Saturday, the President will meet them. Adieu, my dear. Give my love to your brother, and tell him he is ever present upon my mind. Affectionately your mother, A. ADAMS.

—From "The Friendly Craft," a collection of letters edited by E. D. Hansecom.

## Frankness

Frankness between all men, and especially between those who are politically associated, removes, as I believe, many more difficulties than it causes. —Gladstone

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Russian Phoenix

FIELD MARSHAL HINDENBURG is said to have announced that there will be no drive on Russia this year, and that the report of the massing of vast numbers of men along the Riga sector is entirely inaccurate. Whether the Field Marshal really said this or not matters comparatively little. Generals in the field have never felt themselves compelled to publish information likely to be of use to their opponents, and therefore whatever the Field Marshal may or may not have said can safely be disregarded. It is, however, true enough that there is, today, no Colonel Miasoyedoff, at the Russian headquarters, to betray the secrets of the War Office to Field Marshal Hindenburg, and so enable him to win another cheap victory of the Masurian Lakes. Anyway, the fact remains that the information in the hands of the Russian Government leaves them in no doubt at all that preparations are going on for a vast drive to be made at Petrograd. If it is carried out the German forces will advance along the railway from Dwinsk upon the Drina, by way of Ostrow and Pskov. The first effort will, of course, be the occupation of Pskov, and that will only be preparatory to an even heavier drive at Petrograd.

Now it is doubtful whether even the occupation of Petrograd would help Germany materially. It would unquestionably lengthen her lines of communication and her front, and there is no reason to imagine that it would do very much else. It would strategically lay open a long flank to the vastly superior numbers of the Russians, who all the time would be accumulating that materiel, the absence of which is the one thing which has made possible the successes of Germany against them in the past. No doubt had the Tsar been upon the throne and the Deutschland still struggling for domination, the occupation of Petrograd would have been a tremendous asset to Germany. Today, however, all this is changed, and the mere fact of the occupation of Petrograd, and the retirement of the Government to Moscow would be the clearest indication, to the Russian people, of the incompetence of the old régime, and would probably only have the effect of stiffening the resistance of Russia, more than any other thing which could occur, and of making her more than ever determined to expel the invader who had found his way into the capital, owing to the criminal culpability or treason of the bureaucratic advisers of the Tsar. It is, indeed, far more likely that if the German general staff should take the determination to advance on Petrograd, and were able to execute the maneuver, the occupation of the capital would prove, to it, what the occupation of Moscow did to Napoleon.

Anyway the Russian Government is quite prepared for the advance on Pskov and even on Petrograd, and is entirely unmoved by the possibility of the occupation of one or the other. Now that the Deutschland has been disarmed, and that the Tsar, in whose weakness its only power lay, is a prisoner in Tsarskoe Selo, the new Government is convinced of its ability to carry the war through to a successful termination. When peace has been declared, when the time comes for the consideration of all of Russia's difficulties, conflicts of opinion will no doubt arise, as they arise in all democratic countries, as one of the legacies of free speech. But these problems will not arise as long as any Russian soil is in the hands of an invader; and, as a matter of fact, Russia is the most thankless country to invade in the whole world. Petrograd is by no means Berlin, or London, or Paris. It would perhaps be far more reasonable to compare these to Moscow. But even Moscow might go, and still behind Moscow would lie the illimitable stretch of Russia, with its millions of soldiers supplied, by the Allies, from the White Sea, from Vladivostok, from China, and Japan.

Ever since the war began the task of doubling the Siberian Railway has been under way, and every day mile has been added to mile of those endless tracks, the completion of which would have spelt ruin to Japan in the war which ended with the peace of Portsmouth. Germany could not go on indefinitely pursuing the retreating Russians into that railless country beyond Petrograd, and yet if she failed to pursue them, and to destroy their armies, the perpetual pressure of superior forces, every day becoming better supplied, would press with terrible effect upon the enormous extent of her thinly protected lines. Napoleon discovered exactly what this meant when he tried the pursuit of a Russian army retreating into Russia. The conditions, of course, are very different today from what they were in the year 1812, but they have this marvelous resemblance, that just as Napoleon drove back the troops of Benningen, of Barclay de Tolly, and of Koutousof, defeating them in battle, and yet always leaving an intact army on his front, so Hindenburg and von Mackensen have driven back the Russians, overwhelmed them in battle, yet always to find an intact army on their front.

Sooner or later the new Russian Government is going to reorganize the army, and put, not a mob of half armed men but a real fighting force into the field. And not the least factor in the accomplishment of this is going to be the entrance of the United States into the war. With the immense resources of the United States in the way of materiel, behind her, and even more with the inspiration that one democracy gives to another democracy, the reorganization of Russia will be secured. The United States could not have worked wholeheartedly with the Tsardom any more than France or the United Kingdom were able to, but with the Russian republic it will be different in all these cases.

In these circumstances the American people might well send a message of encouragement to the new republic, recognizing the fight which she has made for liberty, and promising to stand by her in the difficult days which may intervene, before the mutterings of autocratic reac-

tion, which seem to be a part of every revolutionary movement towards freedom, are silenced, and the permanency of the new republic is secured. The entrance of Russia into the league of the democracies will be a tremendous addition to the forces which are gathering in defense of the liberties of mankind, and nothing which can be conceived for the purpose of riveting together the democracies of the world should be omitted.

### Going the Full Length

HAVING elected to enter the Great War, the United States will evidently place no limit upon the extent of its participation in the conflict. From the very outset its purpose is to go the full length. The Nation stands pledged, tentatively by the President's address to Congress, and actually by the response of Congress to his recommendations, to reserve nothing of its resources in men, money, or munitions that will conduce to an early and satisfactory conclusion of hostilities. Certain great appropriations have indeed already been made to meet the cost of military and naval enlargements.

Not only the Federal, but the forty-eight State Governments of the Union, and its insular possessions, are deep in preparations for carrying out a scheme of national defense. Beyond measures taken and contemplated in this respect, and overshadowing all, are plans looking to the active cooperation of the Western Republic with the European Allies. These plans embrace three major undertakings, on the part of the United States, in consonance with opinions, and it might be said, convictions, held and expressed alike by statesmen and military authorities. That is to say, it is fully recognized by the Washington Government that the first need of the Allied nations is money, or its equivalent in credit; that the second is munitions; and that the third is men.

In this order the pledge which the Government at Washington has voluntarily made, without regard for compensation, will be carried out. The promise is sanctioned in advance by the voice of public opinion. Only in one way, it would appear, can the Administration incur popular criticism or condemnation, in its prosecution of the war, and that is by neglecting, refusing, or in any way failing to go far enough.

The first proposal before Congress, that of passing promptly a measure authorizing a national loan of \$5,000,000,000, is in harmony with the public sentiment, which demands that nothing shall be done in a small way. There must be an ample supply of funds in the Treasury at all times to meet every possible emergency. Two-fifths of the proposed loan will be sufficient, in this respect, for the time being. But the Allies in Europe must be made equally comfortable as regards financial resources, and, therefore, three-fifths of the product of the loan is to be placed to their credit and at their call. Within a few hours a resolution covering the proposed loan, and emanating from the Ways and Means Committee, will be introduced in the House, in which body all financial proposals must originate, and it will be only a matter of a few more hours when the entire issue shall be underwritten. Then the cash will be available for the purposes in view. This, when it shall come to pass, may be regarded as being the first tangible evidence, the first earnest, of the intention of the United States, not only to do its part in the future, but to relieve, to as full a degree as possible, those who have been carrying the entire burden.

There will be an outpouring of munitions from private industrial plants that are among the greatest in the world. There will be an outpouring of foodstuffs from the greatest agricultural Nation in the world. There will be an outpouring of men such as will probably astonish the world, when occasion for their service in the field actually arises.

The alarmist, in collaboration with the pessimist, is still harping upon American unpreparedness. There is nothing like complete unpreparedness in a land that can raise money, on call, by the billions of dollars; that can requisition the output of a score of private industries each equal, in productive capacity, to the works at Essen; that has at its command hundreds of mammoth modern manufacturing plants, and hundreds of thousands of skilled artisans; that can clothe and feed, with its surplus, the armed forces of the Allied nations, and a population of military age from which may be drawn, drilled, and equipped, inside of a year, if need be, an army equal in strength, intelligence, and morale to any in the field.

Everything material of which the United States is possessed will be given freely to the cause which it has espoused, and with it a devotion to democracy that is unquenchable.

### Not a Contractors' War

SOME very cheering news has come out of Washington, during the last few days, with reference to the expenditure of war appropriations. Warning has gone forth, and in no uncertain tone, first, that the Government will not pay exorbitant prices for supplies; second, that these supplies must be up to standard. Disregard of either of these conditions may involve not only the cancellation of contracts, but the seizure of the plants concerned and their further operation by the Government.

The people of the United States are given assurance that in this war there must be no tampering with food for the army, no paper-soled shoes, no shoddy blankets, no faulty munitions. Arrest, heavy fine, and imprisonment, it is promised, await with certainty any offender. No new code of morals has been devised; the Government is simply turning back to that which has always existed, with the purpose of observing and enforcing it.

It should be said to the credit and honor of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, that he was the first Cabinet officer openly to oppose the powerful interests behind the steel plants, and that his example has had much to do in arousing a new sentiment among officials and private citizens against those who look upon the Government as their legitimate prey. It was the proposal of Josephus

Daniels to erect Government plants for the manufacture of armor plate that prevented certain of the steel magnates from obtaining their own prices for such material over a year ago; it is Josephus Daniels who has now succeeded in making a saving of \$20,000,000 on this year's steel contracts. This he has accomplished, not at the cost of impairing the quality of material, for it must stand closer inspection than ever, but by reducing the profits of the manufacturers.

Behind the Secretary of the Navy now, and behind every other department head and bureau chief who may be called upon to make purchases of supplies, is a new law, under which the President has the right of fixing a reasonable price for all munitions. If the manufacturer does not accept the Government estimate, the latter may seize and operate the plant. This extreme course, however, is not to be taken, save where there is an evident purpose on the part of the manufacturer to extort illegitimate profit.

It should be made plain to all intending traders with the United States Government, at the very outset, that this is not a war waged for material profit by the Nation itself; that it is a war which, from first to last, is to be fought out on the highest moral grounds, and that advantage must not be taken of the patriotic impulse and enthusiasm behind it by individuals, corporations or combinations moved by no other purpose than that prompted by selfishness and sordidness of the lowest order.

### Western Canadian Representation

WHEN the next general election is held in Canada, only Quebec, out of the five Eastern Provinces, will be entitled to its present representation in the Dominion Parliament. Nova Scotia loses two, New Brunswick two, Prince Edward Island one, and Ontario four, while Yukon is the only Western Province that will not gain. The total gain for the other four of the Western group will be twenty-two. Altogether, the West will have, in the next House of Commons, fifty-seven representatives as against 177 for the East. The gain for the West is rather apparent than real, however, for, while the new apportionment gives that section an increased membership, it does so by increasing the total number in the House rather than by cutting down the Eastern representation to correspond with the Western gain. Thus, while the West gains twenty-two, the East loses only nine. This insures a continuance of Eastern political and legislative domination until the next apportionment, at least. What may happen then will depend very largely upon immigration.

The question of representation is not only of national but of international importance. Economically, the West is strongly at variance with the East. The sentiment of the Western people favors a low tariff, whereas protection is ascendant in the East. The West wants duty-free machinery. It would have absolute free trade with Great Britain. It is opposed to the duty on wheat entering the United States. It would substitute reciprocity for present restrictions. It wants an open door to the markets of the United States.

Recently, the economic policies advocated by the West have been finding favor in the agricultural districts of Ontario. The tendency generally is toward greater freedom of commercial intercourse with the United States. A larger representation of Westerners in the next House of Commons will, of course, give increased weight to Western opinion, but the preponderance of voting strength, unless there should be a complete reversal of political sentiment in the older provinces, will still be on the side of protection.

### Flags and Ensigns

THE most cursory inquiry into the history of flags and ensigns, using the latter term in its widest sense, can hardly fail to impress the student with a renewed appreciation of human ingenuity. They are truly many and various, and their history goes back to the earliest times, although the flag, as it is known today, cannot be traced back much farther than the Middle Ages. The ancients specialized, as it were, in "signs." It is probable, indeed, as one writer has put it, that almost as soon as men began to come together for common purposes, some kind of conspicuous object was used, as the symbol of the common sentiment, for the rallying point of a common force. Then, after a time, these signs came to be associated in men's memory with deeds which they had accomplished in company with their fellows, with the idea of patriotism and personal loyalty, and with all that is summed up in the phrase esprit de corps. Such emblems were associated with almost all peoples in certain stages of civilization, from the Persian of the centuries before the Christian era, with his eagle fixed on the end of a lance, to the North American Indians of yesterday, who carried as their signs poles decked with feathers. Thus, there were the Dacians, who bore a standard representing a contorted serpent; while the dragon has been, of course, the military sign of many peoples.

It was, however, amongst the Romans that signs reached their fullest expression. With them the custom was reduced to a system, and the elaborate systems then devised formed the bases of, or at any rate were intimately bound up with, the history of heraldry. A crosspiece of wood was placed on the end of a spear, and above it a hand fashioned in silver, resting on a series of silver disks, showing figures of Mars and Minerva or, in later times, images of emperors or great generals. For it was not until the latter period of the Republic that the eagle became the special standard of the Roman legion.

Later on still came the famous labarum of the later emperors. It was of purple silk, richly embroidered with gold, and, although it generally followed the rule of being suspended from a crosspiece, it was sometimes, too, displayed like a modern flag, that is to say, by the attachment of one of its sides to a staff. As has been indicated, however, flags did not become at all general until the Eighth or Ninth Century. At first they were of a purely religious character. The national flag of Eng-

land for centuries—the red cross of St. George—was, of course, a religious one, as was the red cross of St. Patrick and the white cross on the blue ground of St. Andrew. Then the famous Chape de St. Martin, the flag of the ancient kings of France, was originally in the keeping of the monks of St. Martin; whilst the still more famous oriflamme, "the celestial auriflamme, so by the French admired," was originally simply the banner of the Abbey of St. Denis, the great local saint of Paris.

Each national flag has, of course, a history all its own, the Union Jack of the British Empire, the Stars and Stripes of the United States, the Tricolor of France, and so on; and yet there is an underlying similarity amongst many of them. Stripes are the favorite device, and red, white, and blue the favorite colors. The most original flags are, perhaps, those of Siam and Japan. There is nothing in the West like the white elephant on a red ground of Siam, or the rising sun of Japan.

### Notes and Comments

IF PRESIDENT WILSON wishes to know how to regulate food prices, manage the Government of the United States, or run the war, all he has to do is to sit in with any little gathering of men nowadays. It makes no difference whether it is in the restaurant, the barber shop, the store or the office, the only things discussed are international affairs, and matters pertaining thereto. Questions that have puzzled astute statesmen from the time of Caesar are quickly and satisfactorily disposed of by these kitchen cabinets. Yet the situation is leading people to think in terms of continents, instead of counties. However costly it may be, the war is teaching the world a great lesson, the value of which will probably not be fully comprehended until long after peace is established.

THIS great book congress at the Sorbonne is an event even among the world's events of March, 1917. M. de Damprerie was right in his insistence that the congress is national, not international. It is the great French individuality asserting itself, for France is as famous with the pen as with the sword, and, knowing her reputation for clear thinking, she makes ready to send forth the missionary of her civilization, the book. That it may stand a faithful witness to her ideals and to her genius for concise and artistic presentation, she calls together her writers, publishers, printers, binders, engravers, manufacturers, and bids them confer, cooperate, brothers in one great guild, with but one aim, the high honor of their country.

STILL another of the great London town houses has been placed at the disposal of the Government. The list includes Montagu House, Grosvenor House, Spencer House, Harrington House, Devonshire House, and now Bridgewater House which, it is understood, Lord Ellesmere has lent to the Government for the accommodation of the Director-General of the Food Supply, Sir Arthur Lee. The Bridgewater House picture gallery is famous, and London looks to see some of its treasures, including, it is hoped, the Bridgewater "Madonna" by Raphael and the two Titians, alongside of the Montagu pictures in the National Gallery.

IT WOULD seem as if every possible kind of survey had been made during the last few years, but that there are still other fields for such activity is made evident by the present plan of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics of the United States, to make an aerological survey. The reason given is that, since many people are now learning to fly, accurate aviation charts will soon be a necessity. This calculation is based on the idea that certain routes through the atmosphere have been found preferable to others, just as courses have become customary on the sea.

POSTERS have gone, and the English public now buys its paper without an inkling of its contents. It was on a Friday night that the passing of the poster took place. Some of the papers referred to the event on their latest edition bills: so the Star and the Westminster Gazette, and the Evening News, which came out with "Poor Old Bill," accompanied by a picture. The suppression of posters comes as another discouragement to sensationalism of the large-lettered sort, but there will be no improvement on this line if newsboys are once more allowed to cry the news. It was on the Sunday night following the disappearance of the poster that the fall of Bagdad was officially given out, and it was not the fault of the newsboys if London did not know it before going to bed.

DESPITE warnings from conservative quarters that the city would be blacklisted by capital if it should do such a thing, Houston, Tex., has elected a Single Taxer to the mayoralty. His name is Pastoriza, and he is of Spanish descent. As tax commissioner he was instrumental in bringing about very satisfactory reforms in the equalization of taxes, and this achievement won him popularity. But, to illustrate the bitterness of the opposition, one of his opponents, a judge on the bench, gave utterance, during the campaign, to this remarkable declaration: "The people of Texas fought to rescue Texas from the Spanish yoke, and they do not propose to have Mr. Pastoriza reestablish it upon their necks." The point is, however, that Houston, Tex., at last, accounts was doing very well.

SPEAKING for the powerful interests, one of the leading commercial bodies of the United States, under the admonitory heading, "Don't Rock the Boat," takes occasion to decry the present national movement of consumers for a square deal, saying: "The old law of supply and demand will regulate prices better, quicker and more economically than any new experimental law that could be devised under existing conditions today." This would be true if the "law of supply and demand" had not been superseded by the powerful interests, many of which are lawmakers unto themselves, and are out "for all the public will stand."